THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMME

RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1061-Vol. XXV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE

THE MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.
The following* are the MEMBERS who have SUBSCRIBED to the BULES:—

The following* are the MEMBERS who have SUBSCRIBED to the RULES:—COMMITTEE.

J. Y. WATSON, Esq., F.G.S.—CHAIRMAN.
W. BAWDEN.

W. H. CUELL.
P. B. Batten.
W. C. Foulkes.
W. C. Foulkes.
G. Moore.
W. L. Oliver.
J. B. Brenchley.
J. B. Brenchley.
J. F. Boddy.
J. F. Boddy.
J. F. K. Blyth.
C. D. Batt.
Wm. Michell.
E. Cooke.
J. H. Murchison, F.G.S.
Percival Clay.
By order of the Committee,
N. P. WATSON, Hon. Sec.
Those gentlemen who are mining capitalists only, and not dealers in shares, having requested that, their names should not appear in advertisements, the list now published contains the names of agents, brokers, and dealers only.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—payag from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
dines for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Gaorrs is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South
famar, Whoal Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Itybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Lady Bertha, Devon Wheal Buller, East Russell, Wheal Hender, West Colacombe, Wheal Arthur, Rosewarne, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Edward, San Fernando,
Wheal Arthur, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tavy Conbils, Tincroft. Mr. Cnowra solicits particular attention to Sortridge Consols at the
present depressed prices.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, a BUYER of Sheba, South Garras, West Providence, Devon Buller, La, frewetha, Sortridge, Ludcott, &c.: and is prepared to DEAL in most of named in the general List.—Dec. 22, 1855.

R. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, SHARE DEALER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
OR SALE the following DIVIDEND MINES, paying from 12% to 15 per cent.; sorthy the immediate attention of investors:—

OR SALE the following DIVIDEND forthy the immediate attention of in 10 Alfred Consols.

10 Arthur.

11 Bodiord United.

11 Boesean.

12 Mingston Down.

13 Morth Basset.

2 (519ths) Rosewarne.

15 o, the following NON-DIVIDEND,

2 East Basset.

1 Copper Hill.

10 Hender. 18, paying from 12% to 15 per cent.

2 (496ths) South Frances.

1 (512ths) South Basset.

1 (400ths) West Seton.

2 United Mines.

1 Wheal Buller.

5 West Basset.

20 Traweths.

10 Morth Frances.

5 South Carra Bres.

1 South Garras.

10 North Crofty.

5 South Crofty. 10 Hendey.
15 Clijah and Weatworth.
5 West Frances.
20 South Condurrow.
100 West Par.
10 Wheal Edward.
50 North Wheal Unity.

50 North Wheal Unity.

15 Trefusis.

PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED in every description of RAILWAY, INSURANCE, and OTHER SECURITIES.

To those seeking investment in mines, every information, personally or by letter,
will be afforded; at the present time, a judicious selection is the more necessary, as
many very questionable undertakings are being brought before the public.

Mr. BRENCHLEY, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of
pitoes, on receipt of stamped addressed envelopes; and PUBLISHES WEEKLY a
CHECULAR, containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known in Mykestment, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 percent, per annum (in dividends every two or three months). NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a judicious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently advances FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

Mr. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining, and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Mr. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required.—37, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 21, 1855.

R. GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at close market price:

20 South Crenvor.
Lady Bertha.
South Zion.
South Zion.
South Condurrow.
Fort Bowen.
South Tamar.
South Tamar.
Higgston Down.
West Collacombe.
Pedin-an-drea.
West Collacombe.
Pedin-an-drea.
West Caradon.
West Caradon.
West Caradon.

100 Hawkmoor.

15 Berdord Consols.
5 Alfred Consols.
5 Westly (8t. Agnes).
2 South Caradon.
2 Swanpool.
3 Clijah and Wentworth.
75 West Carpenter.
75 West Carpenter.
10 Marke Valley.
10 Tincroft.
20 Ludoott.
50 Pendeen.
1 Cargoll. ATLEY has FOR SALE, at close market pric
15 Bedford Consols.
50 West Grenville.
160 West Sortridge.
15 North British.
15 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
15 Wheal Arthur.
15 Wheal Arthur.
16 St. Day United.
16 Marke Valley.
17 West Carpenter.
18 Mark Valley.
18 Mery Ann.
19 Following; parties are requested to state price at on 9 South Condurrow.

9 South Condurrow.

1 Rosswarne.

9 South Tamar.

5 Hingston Bown.

5 Hingston Bown.

9 Pedn-an-dren.

9 Pedn-an-dren.

9 Pamar Consols.

2 West. Collected delay !—

10 Sortridge.

6 Tary Consols.

6 Tary Consols.

10 Syrtridge.

10 Syrtridge.

11 Syrtridge.

12 Syrtridge.

13 Syrtridge.

14 Syrtridge.

7 West Alfred.
2 Boiling Well.
5 East Wheal Rose.
20 West Polberro.
50 Wheal Zion.
2 Boscean.
10 East Russell.
5 East Buller.
20 Tehidy.

50 East Caradon, 110 Vate of Towy, 5 Bell and Lanarth, 100 Carnyorth, 5 West Providence, 10 Mill Poel, 10 Par Consols, 2 Wheal Kitty, 1 Botallack, 5 Great Wheal Alfee Bryntail.
Spearne Consols.
North Basset.
West Basset.
Wheal Hender. 5 Great Wheal Alfred.

Once Spratter will be happy to forward his List of Dividend and Progressive, that he considers desirable investments at the present moment. Holders of swill be advised when to buy and when to sell, in accordance with the market, of progressive improvement of the mine.

Winehester-buildings, London.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, both ENGLISH and FORKIGN.

FOR SALE, 20 any part, all calls paid:

10 Molland, 1.e. 32 and 1.e. 30 Great Sortridge, 5a.

10 Molland, 1.e. 32 and 1.e. 30 Great Sortridge, 5a.

10 Molland, 1.e. 32 and 1.e. 30 and 1.e. 30 Great Affred, £13½.

10 Bail. & Fances, £3½.

10 East Garras, £1½.

10 South Originis, £430.

10 Far Buller, £6½.

10 Mant. and Pearth., 20.

10 Molland, 1.e. 32 and 1.e. 30 and 1.e.

marinistractions to Mr. H. G. Smane, who will forward every information.

AMES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING TAKEN F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING TAKEN F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING STORMARCE, LONDON, is prepared to BUY or SELL in any of the MINES though the general List of the Mining Journal; and will be happy to advise with skalints wishing to embark in bone fide mines, considering the present a most familie sportunity to partial bone fide mines, considering the present a most familie sportunity to partial bone fide mines, considering the present a most familie sportunity to provide the market. The state of the market is a state of the market. The state of the market for the market for mining or other stock wishing to exchange their interest from profressive times, but must please state their business.

As so man must please state their business.

As so man please the state of the Cost-book Rules, &c., and most will by applications have been made for the Cost-book Rules, &c., and most will be apply to forward a correct printed copy to any part of the king-market form of the king-market file of the conductors, west Caradon, Great Sheba, Lady Bertha, Vals MATED. South Fannes, Conductors, West Caradon, Great Sheba, Lady Bertha, Vals Tony, Beiffer of Places, and every information, furnished upon application, either most of the king-market of the surface of the statement business transacted for the usual commission.

Bankers till John Wm. Lubbook, Bayte, and Co.

CEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any 1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Trehane.
20 Trewetha.
5 West Providence.
3 West Basset.
20 Wheal Zion.
20 Wheal Grenville.
2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
10 Wheal Hender.

TEORGE MOURE WIll BUT OF SEATER,

part of—
10 Arthur.
10 Aifred Consols,
5 Boiling Well,
3 Bedford United,
50 Buller and Basset Unit,
5 Ciljah and Wentworth,
10 Caradon Consols,
1 Rosewarne,
2 East Wheal Rose,
1 East Basset,
10 South Tamar,
1 East Basset,
100 Sortridge Consols,
1 Conson Woons will be happy to advise with any a

George Moore will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous our chasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an ad-

vance in price. Business tra ance in price.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the losest prices forwarded on application.

Gronor Moore, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES; and from his long experience in mining matters, and extensive connection with capitalists, mining agents, and others in the various mining districts throughout the kingdom, is enabled to afford superior information for careful investment in dividend-paying and progressive mines, which he will effect on the usual commission. Mr. REYNOLDS begs to observe, that the present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Dec. 14, 1855.

M. R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and POREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, 20.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c. CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. 16

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

R. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER TAVISTOCK, DEVON. MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER

MINING OFFICES, TAVISTOCK, Messrs, COMMINS and RIGHARDS UNDERTAKE the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT and PURSER SHIP of MINES, together with DIALLING and MAPPING.

Mines inspected, and reports furnished.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA-LYTICAL CHEMIST, A, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL. M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Boscean, Sortridge Consols, Groat Alfred, Affred Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, and West Polberro.

M. R. WM. ROSSER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES. Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property. Col-lieries and mines viewed and reported on. Maps kept by contract or otherwise.

MR. T. M. GEORGE, ASSAYER THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. 25

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, METAL BROKED, MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES. 26, MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 76, CORNHILL, LONDON. 27

The Cornell L. London

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the bona side character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients; and any information relating to mining shares will at all times be afforded, either to parties now holding shares, or to those who may be desirous of investing. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY GENERAL LIST OF PRICES in SELECTED MINES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded, post free, on application.

Mr. LANDERT is well soquainted with the markets for the following shares, in which he can always transact business at the closest prices of the day:

1. Alfred Consols

Marke Valley

1. DIVIDEND MISES.

Alfred Consols

Mary Ann

1. Trobane

1. West Providence

West Seton

1. Word Providence

West Seton

1. Wheal Rose warne

1. Wheal Rasset

1. Wheal Rasset

1. Wheal Rose West Basset

1. Wheal Listory

1. West Damsel

Bedford United Mary Ann Trehane
Condurrow Devon Great Consols North Basset
East Wh. Margaret Rosewarne
Exmonth and Adams South Caradon Vale of Towy
Grest Wheal Vor South Frances
Hingston Down Lisburne
Bell and Lanarth East Tannar West Caradon Wheal Charlotte
Bryntail East Tannar West Caradon Wheal Charlotte
Bryntail East Tannar North Towy
Garreg Gilmar Camborne Consols
Carvannal Gramb. & St. Aubyn
Copper Hill Great Sortridge Par Consols
Copper Hill Great Wh. Balder South Card Breat
Craddock Moor Merilyn Craddock Moor Merilyn
Cwm Darren
Devon Wh. Baller Mill Pool
Eagtebrook North Buller South Card Breat
Eagtebrook North Cofty
East Basset North Crofty
East Buller North Prances
East Frongoch North Rosewarne
East Russell North Rosewarne
Extra Russell North Rosewarne
East Russell North Rosewar West Damsel

Trebavah
bert Trenow Consols
vny West Alfred
ity West Prances
West Par Consols
West Sortridge
West Stray Park
Wheal Cupid
Wheal Grenville
Wheal Hender
Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.,
Wheal Ludoott
Wheal Russell
Wheal Trefusis
Wheal Zion

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS, Gold Mining Shares wasted.

R. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CONTINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be squarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices. Mines inspected and r-ported on by the most experienced agents.

N.B. Mr. T. P. Tencas further begs to announce, that his sales by auction in no manner interferes with his business as a broker or agent, which he still continues; but, on the contrary, greatly facilitates same, as, in the event of being unsuccessful in private, he has the advantage of public sale, which has been generally successful.

75, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 21, 1855.

ESGAIR LLEE LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE, WITH THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ORES, MATERIALS, &c., FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SUBMIT TO FUBLIC COMPETITION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, Loadon, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the above valuable LEAD MINE, with the MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, WATERIALS, and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the shareholders in and on the mine, consisting of a 40 ft. water-wheel, with powerful crashing machine and drawing machine attached; a 25 ft. water-wheel, with crank and rods for pumping; 30 fms. of pumps; 2 round buddles; jigging hutches; and dreawing apparatus, complete, and in a full state of working.

This mine has made large returns of lead ore; and there is no doubt, if a little more money be expended in driving the levels eastward, that greater deposits of ore will be found than have been seen yet. By driving an adit into the mountain, a back of more than 100 fms. will be obtained; and the last bunch having produced between £4000 and £5000 worth of lead ore, and the lost being a first-rate specialation. The sett is large, and the water is sufficient to work the unine to any reasonable depth.

For particulars, and to view the mine, apply to Capt. JAMES LEFFEM, New Inn, Ponterwydd, near Aberystwith; Mr. Thomas Roacu, 37, Old Broad-street; and the suctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

NINE VALUABLE HOUSES. WITH STABLE, OUTBUILDINGS, &c.,

auctioneer, 75, 0id Broad-street, London.

NINE VALUABLE HOUSES, WITH STABLE, OUTBUILDINGS, &c.,
NEAR THE ESGAIR LEE LEAD MINE, ESTEDFFA-GERRIG, LLANBADARNFAWR, IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, FOR SALE.

TION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on
Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the
above valuable PROPERTY, consisting of one large residence, containing eight
rooms, formerly called the Plynlimon Hotel, and lately the residence of the captain
of Esgair Liee Mine; one house and shop; seven good, well-built, and commodious
residences for miners, and one stable; capable of lodging the captain and a regular
staff of miners, dressers, &c., for the above, or any other mine; held under lesse for.
80 years, from the 13th November, 1849, and worth from £45 to £50 per annum, at.
the low rental of £2 per annum, at.
for further particulars and to view, apply to the auctioneer, 75, 0ld Broad-street;
for Turner Staticulars and to view, apply to the auctioneer, 75, 0ld Broad-street;
for Turner Staticulars and to view, apply to the auctioneer, 75, 0ld Broad-street;
M.T. Howas Koach, 37, 0ld Broad-street; and Capt. Janus Leeken, Ponterwydd,
near Aberystwith.

M.T.R. H. R. R. P. E. T. O.L.D. BROAD STREET, LONDON, having.

MR. H. B. RYE, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, having been brought up in the Cornish mining districts, and having devoted his life, to the study of the various methods of working the mines, to the nature of the lodes, and to the geological indications of the ground in those localities, flatters himself, on account of the practical knowledge thus acquired, that he isin a FOSI ITON to FURNISH HIS FRIENDS, and those who may favour him with commissions, with more positive, and consequently more VALUABLE INFORMATION, regarding the general prospects of the many Cornish mines now offering such tempting opportunities for investment, than those who merely possess an acquisitance with the London Share Markets while, at the same time, the high position he has so many years employed in this, and his long connection with the Hull, Liverpool, and Manchester Share Markets, enable him, at all times, to buy and sell on the best possible terms. A list of the best mines, either for speculation or investment, may be had on application.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES. 36

INE SHARES FOR SALE.—100 Pennance Consols, 10s.; 50 St.

Austell Consols, 25s.; 50 East Garras, 30s.; 2 South Garras, 2150; 20 Swanpool, 22%; 30 Buller and Basset United, £3; 50 Sortridge Consols; 50 Lady Berths,
21s.; 100 Great Hewas, 3s.; 50 Cwm Darren, 2s. 641; 200 Molland, 1s. 0d.; 20 Gawton United, £2%; 100 West Sortridge, 5s. 3d.; 100 Great Vor (Registered), £4%;
10 Nassau, 5s.; 20 Marko Valley; 10 Wheal Wrey; 1 South Caradon; 1 South Crinnis; 5 Par Connols; 5 Aifred Consols; 10 Bedford United; 2 Condurrow; 5 Great
Alfred; 10 Carn Brea; 1 Devon Consols; 20 Great Crinnis; 10 Bell and Lanarth;
5 Bryntail; 10 Devon Wheal Buller; 20 West Par, 12s.; 5 Mil Pool; 20 Sortridge
and Bedford; 10 South Crenver; 20 Hawkmoor; 1 Rosewarne United; 10 Wheal
Zion; and a great many others, too numerous for an advertisement.

Mr. LELEAN, Mine Share Peater.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 21, 1855.

(APT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

CAPTAIN HEATH, having returned from Spain, begs to thank his friends and the public for their past favours, and OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on any MINES in England, Ireland, or Wales. Capt, HEATE would be giad to take the management of a mine in England; salary would not be so much the object as a permanent situation.

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

In any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public senerally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Trawwaxx fatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advise as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Dec. 15, 1855.

TR E GOMPERS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDENO and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—
The newly arranged and complete PROSPECTUS of this company CAN BE
HAD (if stamp be enclosed) on application to the manager, 98, Gresham Rouss, Old
Broad-street.

On the 3d January will be published, in crown 5w so, boards, pp. 300, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

British Mines Considered As A Means Of Investment Investment By J. H. Murcheson, F.G.S., F.S., &c.

FOURTH EDITION, with an APPENDIX, giving a REVIEW of the PROGRESS of BRITISH MINES, and the dividends paid, during the year 1835, with their PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS, &c. This editic will contain full particular of upwards of 100 of the principal Dividend and Prog. osive Mines in this country. On and after the 3d of January, 1856, copies may be obtained at Mr. Murchesor's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or at the Missing Jeurnal office, 26, Fiset-street, London.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—Under the sanction of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, a SUPPLEMENT to the last Number (VIII., issued in October, 1854) WILL BE PUBLISHED on Tuesday, 1st January, 1856. Price 4s.
Railways Department, Stock Exchange, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during asveral years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be substituted by affirmed.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES. X

A meeting of shareholders was held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishops Mr. H. W. SCHNEIDER in the chair.

Mr. Alison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were approved.

The Charman then read the report of the committee, which notified that the divi-

of the last, which were approved.

The Chairman then read the report of the committee, which notified that the dividend had been paid, and the registration effected, as directed by the resolutions of the last general meeting. In accordance with the arrangements announced at the last meeting, the works at Wheal Metal have been connected with Sithney Wheal Buller. This connection, although causing some delay in the working of the former mine, and thereby lessening its returns for the time, would, there was no doubt, now that it had come fully into operation, even if they did not get any returns of ore from the control of the contr

Mr. Crease to read the report of the managers.

Mr. H. P. Charak then read the following report of Mr. E. Crease and himself, as managers:—

Dec. 19.—In presenting you with our report for the half-year which has elapsed since the last general meeting of 20th June last, we shall have to call your attention to many new points of interest in the important operations we are carrying on at surface and underground in this extensive property. The Surface of Derations of first claim our attention, and show a considerable progress.

The roots, whose construction and complotion we reported in June last, have been kept in excellent repair. A simple, but complete, system of railroads has been planned out, and is advancing rapidly in execution. They are designed to convey tinstuff from the different shafts on the Old Wheal Vor. Sosein, Trueman's, Metal, and other side lodes in the property, to one extensive general floors, where it will be spalled by machinery, impelied by the house water of the engines, passed over a wheel, and then divided and sampled and conveyed by tram waggons along the central or trunk railway, which will be about 400 fathoms long, to the steam stamps. The great increase which we find no commencing in the quantity of tinstuff we are raising will make this the most economical and effectual mode of transit, and its adoption will effect a saving of full 50 per cent. over the common mode of carrying ores. The surface drainage of the mines has been well kept up in every requisite direction, and already with the happiest effect, for the coming water, at the depth siready drainad, does not equal more than two-thirds of the water drained by the former workers, effecting a saving of full 33 per cent, in this particular. Shallow and deep adit levels have been driven and cleared along this distance. Since the 20th June 20 fms. have been cleared of staff, and a shallow level has been cleared, to convey to the eugines from Trew Well pare, instead of the present mineralsed, water. for feeding and condensing purpose

performed, in clearing and repairing shafts, laying down pitwork, and clearing and opening levels.

Crease's shaft has been timbered complete from surface to adit, and for this depth (33 fms.) dividings, castings, and ladder-road, have been put in, and from this point continued down temporarily to the 144. A vast extent of ground has been excavated in solid rock for bob-plats at the 36 and 75. In consequence of the extreme hardness of the ground, which here consists of fine, close textured porphyry dykes, and of the extent to which we were obliged to carry our excavations (much greater than was at first anticipated), and owing to our finding the shaft and bob-plats much smaller than they were reported to be, and also owing to the stroke of the 100-lach cylinder engine being 4 feet longer than that of the engine formerly in use here, a difference which required the bob-plats to be lengthened, widened, and hightened proportionably, a very much greater time has been taken in reaching the present depth than could possibly have been calculated upon. This loss of time was further increased by the necessity we were under of cutting out of the hard rock space for the plunger-lingth behind the cisterns instead of in front, as is usually done, when the shaft is sufficiently large to admit of it, so that we have been calculated upon; and this, now withstanding that the shaft has been all the time full of picked men, working simultaneously day and night, in the different places alluded to. The work here has had our best and unremitting attention, and is now executed in a firm, substantial, and satisfactory manner, cliciting the approbation of all competent judges.

The pitwork at Creases's shaft is as follows: —90 fms. of flat iron mais rods, and 33 fms. wood rods fixed, with plates, bolts, stays, and linings complete. A house-lift at the adit consisting of 30 fms. of 16 iron, happer-lift, with-fish-inch pumps. Tye lift in the 30 fm. level—rize. Two 15-inch plunger-lifts complete, with 14-inch pumps, and 15-inch noles.

The pitwork at Crease's shaft is as follows: -900 ms. or leat to A house-lift at the adit wood rods fixed, with plates, bolts, stays, and linings complete. A house-lift at the adit consisting of 30 fms. of 16-inch plunger-lift, with 16-inch pumps. Tye lift in the 30 fm. level--viz.: Two 15-inch plunger-lifts complete, with 14-inch pumps, and 15-inch poles. Ross lifts in the 75:-Two 15-inch plunger-lifts complete, with 14-inch pumps, and 15-inch poles. Crown lift in the 104:-Two 15-inch plunger-lifts complete, with 15-inch pumps, and 15-inch poles, including four sets of bearers, cisterns, and two sets of main caches, with botts, glands, and staples. Two 15-inch drop-lifts (each 40 fms. long), including with botts, glands, and staples. Two 15-inch drop-lifts (each 40 fms. long), including lands at rods. buckets, bearers, yokes, stays, linings, staples, and glands. Three cast-iron lands at rods.

and 15-inch poles, including four sets of bearers, ciaterns, and two sets of main catches, with bolts, glands, and staples. Two 15-inch drop-lifts (sech 40 fms. long), including bucket rods, buckets, bearers, yokes, stays, linings, staples, and glands. Three cast-iron balance-bobs underground, and one at the surface, with wreught-iron boxes, pins, loops, staples, plummer-blocks, and brasses, with wood bearers and stands. The lifts are now dropped to the stuff on the sollar in the 144, where the perpendicular at Crease's shaft meets the underlie or diagonal part of the shaft, and the water is in fork, or theroughly drained to that depth. We have every reason to believe that within three months from his time the ground for the angle bob in this level will be excavated, the bob fixed in its place, a drawing-lift dropped away, and the water in course of draining below the 144. During the time occupied in the performance of the above work at Crease's shaft, the pitwork and angle-bob at Trelawny's shaft will be fixed, and the lift got roady for dropping below the 144, when we shall commence to drain below with one lift of pumps in each shaft. Since June 20, a great quantity of stuff, lying on a strong sollar at Crease's shaft, in the 104, has been cleared; and with much difficulty the sollar itself taken out, and two 15-inch drawing-lifts dropped to the 115. In the 104 a great quantity of ground was excavated for bearer-holes, cistern-plat, plunger-head, and top of columns behind the elstern, and ground for behance-rod for 18 fms. high. Also the necessary ground for several sets of heart set

strategies and search and an experiment of the company of the comp

which is now set on tribute. The 70, east of Crease's cross-cut has been driven 7 fms. 5 ft. 8 in., and has laid open valuable tribute ground; is looke is large, from 3 to 5 feet wide, and in the und affinable tribute ground; is looked of the ground of the control of the cont

2 ft. 11 in. of ground have been stoped, yielding many tons of copper or and munder, which are now being made marketable. When the water is drained to the 60, an operation which will shortly be effected, the deeper levels will be drained and cleared of study so as to enable us to employ men on the important discoveries already made at this pain; Tauvas.'s.'s. Lonz......No. 53. The 10, east of Sandbank shaft, has been driven from the commencement on the lode 27 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and south on Woolf's caunter 7 ins. The lode averaged 2 ft. wile, worth about 100, per fm., and the present end of much the same value; driving by four men, at 55, per fm. In the backs over this level, cast and west, there has been stoped of fms. thought of the commencement of the same state of the commencement of the com

has been done since June 20; lode worth 10t, per fm., set to four men, at 2t, jc. (in. No. 38). The stopes west of No. 6 winze were stoped, since June 20, 69 fm. 5, 2 fm. 50, west of the engine-shaft, is driven 42 fms. 2 ft. 11 in., of this, 19 fms. 5, 2 fm. 60, west of the engine-shaft, is driven 42 fms. 2 ft. 11 in., of this, 19 fms. 5 fm. 11 in since June 20; the lode, in places, producing good bunches of tim—set to six mei, 3 fm. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, 3 fms. west of the shaft, is stoped 7 ims.; this has been done since June 20; the lode is worth 40, per fathom and is being stoped by six men, at 31, 10s, per fathom; the stopes west of the above are stoped 8 fms.; the lode is worth 231, per fathom—by six men, at 31, per fathom. The 50, cast of engine-shaft, is carried through into the adjoining sett.

No. 4. The 50, west of engine-shaft, is driven 64 fms. 3 ft. 10 in.; of this 16 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. since June 20; the lode has varied in value from 81. to 12t, per fm.; setto four men, at 8t, per fathom.—No. 11. The 40, west of shaft, has been driven 89 fm. 4 ftet.; of this 26 fms. 4 feet since June 20; the lode has been disordered for sevral 74 fm. since June 20; the lode has been disordered for sevral 75 fm. 10 fm

a level driven east 8 fathoms at the bottom of this; here the lode is of a most promising character.

No. 41, Edward's shaft, has been collared up, footway fixed from adit to surface, and sunk from adit to the 14; 11 fms. of this since June 20; the lode is large, producing or casional stones of tin. At present a plat is in course of opening, 10 fms. below adit; a whim will be erected forthwith, to facilitate the raising of the stuff. A new shaft is sinking on a lode, called Oats's Backbone, south of Metal south lode; sunk 11 fatoms, the lode 2 ft. wide, producing very good stones of tin. The lode for the depth sets in 6 more than ordinary promise, and in depth we anticipate to find it as rise whal of more than ordinary promise, and in depth we articipate to find it as rise whal of more that of the section of your property, of which the last sale of tin, exceeding the sets of this section of your property, of which the last sale of this category in a mount any previous one, is a fair indication; but more particularly from the continuance of this valuable lode in bottom of engine-shaft and bottom from the same we were able to report it to you in times past, yet the increased length in the

DEC. 22, 1855.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

uable tin ground passed through, and already laid open, more than compensates the short extent of the deposits of extraordinary value found on the back of the

valuable tin ground passed through, and already laid open, more than compensates for the short extent of the deposits of extraordinary value found on the back of the present run of tin ground.

Trew adit has been driven since the commencement 61 fms. 1 ft., of this 12 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. since June 20. This is now susponded, as we have obtained the object for which it was commenced, and have procured an ample supply of pure spring water for the engines, for feeding and condensing purposes, making a very great saving to the company. Rosemebar adit has been cleared of stuff, and driven north 5 fms. 5 ft. As the most valuable portions of the lodes in the different sections of the property have been worked on tutwork, our tribute hitherto has not been very expensive; but as the levels are being cleared, a great many pitches will undoubtedly be disclosed, and enable us to employ a vast number of mea. With respect to the future returns of tin, sufficient is seen to convince us they will go on to increase very materially of the same time, no effort will be wanting on our part to economise the cost as much as practicable, consistent with the absolute requirements of our operations for the success of the mines.

To reach the present bottom of the mine, only about 208 fms. of pitwork more beyond what we have already will be required, including dividings, casing, &c., with the ordinary woodwork of the shafts, and the labour of fixing, &c., almost everything sies is on the mines. To drain the mine to the bottom, from the 248 to the 504 fm. level, through Bounder shaft (about 46 fms.), there will be required the pitwork to Bounder shaft.

In reviewing the operations and progress made in a work of such magnitude and importance as the drainage of these mines from the commencement, we feel pleasure in congratuating the proprietary, as we experience satisfaction ourseives, on the uninterrupted success and absence of nearly all serious accidents and impediments with which we have been favoured. The present position of the works is

estowed upon 16. Mr. Casass having concluded reading the report, in answer to an enquiry of a share older, stated that a lithographed plan would, most probably, be ready for distributio

holder, stated that a lithographed plan would, and the stated that a lithographed plan would, and the should now be happy to answer any questions that might.

The CHAIRMAN said he should now be happy to answer any questions that might.

the put to him.

Several questions were then put by shareholders respecting the accounts, which were satisfactorily answered by the Chairman; and it was agreed that a list of shareholders should in future be placed upon the table, notwithstanding the share ledger

Several questions were then put by shareholders respecting the accounts, which were satisfactorily answered by the Chairman; and it was agreed that a list of shareholders should in future be placed upon the table, notwithstanding the share ledger was produced.

Mr. Colc Cole considered that the reports were highly satisfactory. He, in company with several of his co-adventurers, had visited the mines since the last meeting, and was much gratified with what he had seen, and could fully confirm all the Chairman, the same condition in so short a time. He agreed with the Chairman, that Mesrs. Crease had conducted the operations with much discretion, and although the disbursements had been very heavy, it was only necessary to visit the mines, and see the permanent nature of them, to be satisfied that, in the end, the outlay, great as it was, was an economical one, and expended only in such a manner as would be highly beneficial to the shareholders.

Mr. Syrognon cordially concurred with the Chairman in the satisfaction he had expressed at having the opportunity of answering, scriatim, the questions the different shareholders had put respecting the polition which he had just so fully satisfied the meeting; and for which he, as a shareholder, begged to thank him. He added a suggestion, that the accounts should be printed, and sent to the shareholders a few days before the meeting, as some of them travelled a considerable distance to attend.

The Chairman replied that the committee would gladly in future print and circulate them some days before the meeting.

A Sharinolders a few day, that reports were spread abroad that the request to the shareholders to register was with a view to make a call, and that was alleged as a reason why the holders of about 5000 shares had neglected to register. He wished to know whether this was the case, and whether they had not ample capital to fully develop the mines? He saked the question, as it was a matter of interest to know this.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the company, and in accord

LACKAMORE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, to receive a report and statement of accounts from the managers and pursers, and to consider and determine upon measures, either for continuing the operations of the company, or for winding-up the concern,

Mr. Monns in the shair.

Mr. Monnis in the chair. Mr. Venances having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. John Taylon, jun., submitted a statement of accounts, from which the fol-

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Wit	g is condensed :							
	4490 shares, issued at 7s. each	£1571	10	0				
	Copper ore sold	348		8				
	Advances by Messrs, Taylor	101	0	2				
	Royalty due	16	8	11=	£2037	10	9	
	Mine cost, Oct., 1854, to Aug., 1855	£1637	12	5				
	Payments on account of old liabilities	278	16	1				
	Salary of former secretary	50	0	0.				
	Law expenses and rent of offices	37	6	6				
	Travelling expenses, and sundries	21	5	2=	2025	0	2	

Leaving balance E 12 10 7 [Balance at bankers, 81. 14s. 11d.; petty cash, 31. 15s. 8d.]

Leaving balance.

[Balance at bankers, 8i. 14s. 11d.; petty cash, 3i. 15s. 8d.]

Mr. John Taylos, jun., then read a most elaborate report, which commenced by stating that it seldom fell to their lot to submit a document so unsatisfactory. It was a matter of deep regret that, when they found the parties with whom they had entered into partnership, the concern was not stopped at once, as, with very few exceptions, it was their own friends who had subscribed the additional capital. Out of 12,625 shares issued, 10,000 had been taken by the promoters as free shares, and it was in vain to look for any aid from them, although they could find no equivalent for those shares. They were sorry to state that Mr. Long, who appeared to be solicitor, trastee, and director, had appropriated to himself 1500 shares for advances stated to have been made to the company; and, in addition, claimed 110. 8s. 2d. for legal services. Captain Rickard also claimed 50l., as his expenses for visiting the mine. Mr. Long, although a trustee of the company, takes possession of the whole of the bboks and papers, and states he shall keep them until his claims are discharged: they had, therefore, no means of examining the accounts, which they believed were altogether fallacious and delusive. The total amount of the liabilities at the present time, including the claims which they disputed, was 1012l. 12s. 2d. They (the managere) had made no charge for salary, office-room, or clerks. Mr. John Taylor, jun., had visited and inspected the mine in April last, and found the whole property in the most dilapidated condition; and the company being formed without any legal principle, they considered the only course to be pursued would be to winding the ecompany in the Court of Chancery, although they considered the adventure one of considerable promise, if freed from its proceedings had not been taken against one of the members of the present committee.

Mr. J. Tatton, jun, said Capt. Rickard had issued a writ against the Chairman for 50l., although he had n

ow adopted.

Mr. Richard Taylor and Mr. Fawcht both deprecated the attempt to stop the iscussion, as it was important to know the best means to be pursued for winding-up

discussion, as it was important to know the best means to be pursued for winding-up the company.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, jun., said they had given the matter their best consideration. The making a call was out of the question. Some of the committee suggested the issue of preference shares, but not being legally constituted, that method was impracticable. After a very lengthened conversation, the following resolutions were passed:—"That the committee be requested and authorised to take immediate steps for winding-up the affairs of the company, and that they be authorised to employ Mr. Loaden as solicitor. to take such proceedings as they may deem most advisable for that purpose."—"That if the committee find a difficulty in winding-up the affairs of the company in any other manner they be authorised to apply to the Court of Chancery, to wind them up under the Act of Farliament for that purpose."

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

on Thursday,

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com

An adjourned general meeting of saurenouters was held at the omices of the com-amp, Old Jewry-chambers, on Wednesday,—Mr. John Wood in the chair.

Mr. Jerson read the notice convening the meeting; and the Chairman having riefly stated what had been unanimously agreed upon on the 5th inst., previous to him loclaring the meeting adjourned, he (Mr. Jobson) said that, at the request of the com-nittee of investigation, he would read the report, of which the following is an abstract:

In prosecuting the investigation of the affairs of this company, the committee felt it due to the directors to preface their report by stating that every facility had been afforded them by the production of all books and papers, and had been aided by the ready assistance of the secretary in framing their report. It appeared by the books (which the committee considered to be very accurately kept) that the number of shares issued is 3933, on which 33,244. had been paid, and 1286% were in arrear. In addition to these were 1000 shares paid for the purchase of the patent, agrecable to the Deed of Settlement, which will be entitled to dividend. The statement of liabilities and assets showed:—

ASSETS. 7,624 2 7

Leaving balance against company £6,072 2 8

10 per cent, of atmospherical water,"

After some further discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the directors be recommended to obtain immediately, without any charge, royalty, or expense whatever (upon payment of 11, per annum), a legal license to the Irish Peat Company for the use of the patents obtained by Mr. Recee for making iron, and by Mr. Crane for an improved mode of producing peat charcoal; that it be urged upon the board of directors to avoid further outlay in experiments of any kind whatever, except as to the erection of one compartment of a house for drying peat, a sufficient length of railway, and a suitable number of wagons for this one compartment; that the report of the committee of shareholders be received, printed, and circulated among the shareholders; and that Messrs, Miller and Wilkinson be recommended to the board for appointment as directors.

for appointment as directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair, and to the committee of shareholders, for the trouble they had taken in the investigation of the company's affairs, and in the preparation of the report, terminated the proceedings.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders in this successful institution was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday,

EDWARD LLOYD, M.D., deputy-chairman of the board of directors, in the chair.

A communication from Rear-Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell, the Chairman, was read, stating that from the sudden illness of one of his brother Commissioners of the Admiralty, he was prevented from coming to London to preside at the meeting, but expressed his full acquiescence in what might be done by the meeting and his bro-

Admiraty, in expressed his full acquiescence in what might be done by the directors.

The Chairman stated that a special board meeting had been held the previous day, when the metropolitan and provincial directors and local managers attended, and it was resolved that, having heard the report of the directors read, an able and detailed explanation of the balance-sheet by Mr. T. H. Baylis, and having observed that the expenditure had been large, are of opinion that the results justify the expenditure, and recommend the shareholders to adopt the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the shareholders to adopt the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report and balance-sheet, as placed between the provided of the report of the provided of the report of the provided of the pro

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"That the committee be requested and authorised to take immediate steps for wind, put the affairs of the company, and that they be authorised to employ Mr. Loaden is solicitor, to take such proceedings as they may deem most advisable for that purpose."

That if the committee and a difficulty in winding-up the affairs of the commence of the directors of 17 provincial district branches. The directors ow wind them up ander the Act of Parliament for that purpose."

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street on Thursday,

The CHAIRMAN said, according to the last advices received from Mr. Hepburn, two causes were attributed as the reason of the failure of the operations—the first that a mask for the assistance and valuable support they have received from the local contraints of the commencement in September, 1852, to be 27,870, incompany in any other manner they be authorised to apply to the Court of Chancery,

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street thanks for the assistance and valuable support they have received from the local contraints and prospective and productive in disturbed times as when a country is in a state of peace and prospective, and the people had been called on to make heavy sacratices and productive, and the people had been called on to make heavy sacratices and productive, and the people had bee

and, secondly; that the stuff procured was of a most inferior quality. It might be remembered that, upon the last occasion, it was stated that debts had been contrasted in California to the amount of 75001, but they had since accretained that they reached \$5001; and these had to bear the enormous rate of interest charged in that country, and, in addition, by a very summary process, the creditors could take possession of the property, and sell it, perhaps, for half its value. Under these circumstances, the total autonomous the property, and sell it, perhaps, for half its value. Under these circumstances, the total upon whom they could depend, to report be sell, and send on a person of the property, and sell it, perhaps, for half its value. Under these circumstances, the total upon whom they could depend on the portion to the call for additional capital. As none of them had come forward, nothing remained to be done but to write to Mr. Hepourn soll of the hard that they are the hard that they had the portion of the property would wind up the concern, although the the hairman bid in otto consider they were altogether without hope; the creditors might be patient, and they have also be done but to write to Mr. Hepourn would wind-up the concern, although the themselves, but that success must be immediate. If Mr. Hepburn found the mill turn out lucrative, he might past the hard had been promptly, its remainder the property of the property of the property in the property of the property of the property in the property of the property of the property in the property of the property would be most archous, and, in fact, nobody else could perform the serve of the property of the property would be most archous, and, in fact, nobody else could perform the every information upon enquiry at the office of the property would be most archous, and the property would be most archous, and the property would be most archous,

nt Mining Companies.

The report of the auditors followed, which entered into an analysis of the business done, and its satisfactory increase; and recommended that the expenditure incurred in the establishment of the association be spread over a period of 20 years, payable out of the profits.

Mr. T. H. Baylis, the managing director, entered into a full explanation of all the points in the report, and particularly alluded to malicious inuendos which had been thrown out in disparagement of the institution. The capital was diffused over a wide area; they had resources to meet any claims which could possibly arise from losses by fire; only one-cipith of the capital had been called up, and, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, he sincerely believed they would have no occasion for a call. Mr. Baylis then went into some details of the progress of one of the old insurance companies, which, in 1809, suffered losses from fire to the extent of 40,000%; in 1811, 39,000%. This 50%, shares were now worth 350%, and the filly dends paid amounted to 40 per cent. With respect to the colonies, he believed a wide field was open to them for securing a profituble business, as the rates of premium were higher than in this country, without corresponding risks; and he believed the premium income next year would reach 60,000%.

Mr. Baylis then made some observations on the establishment of the Unity Bank. He said there were 55 private banks in London, and it would be possible to establish a joint-stock bank with greater commercial power and influence than the whole 55, so long in existence.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, when—Mr. Mechi, in seconding the resolution, said he believed the Unity Fire, with all the expenditure which in some quarters had been complained of, was yet in a happy position. He then alluded to the Unity Bank, expressed his satisfaction at the honourable position he was placed in by being nominated its governor, and said that, as population increased and productive industry extended, there mus

- IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING PROPERTY.

Messrs. Ventom and Son submitted for sale, by auction, yesterday, the Virtuous Lady and Wheal Bedford Copper Mines. Mr. Ventom, sen., observed that the mines adjoined and were worked together, and were situated in the parishes of Buckland Monachorum and Tavistock, about one mile to the west of Sortridge Consols and Wheal Franco, a few fathoms to the east of Lady Bertha, about a quarter of a mile to the east of Tavy Consols, and west of Wheal Courtensy. The property was held under Monahorum and Tavistoos, about one mint to the west of sortrage consons and Wheal France, a few fathoms to the east of Lady Bertha, about a quarter of a mile to the east of Tavy Consols, and west of Wheal Courtensy. The property was held under leases from the Duke of Bedford and Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.; the Virtuous Lady for 21 years, from Dec. 14, 1849, at 1-15th dues during the first seven years, and 1-12th dues for the remainder of the term; the Wheal Bedford for 21 years, from March 25, 1849, at 1-12th dues included a farm held under lease for 21 years, from March 25, 1849, at the rent of 101. 10s. per annum. The setts were very extensive, being nearly a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and about that extent from north to south. Many lodes cross the sett, six having been opened. Two only have been worked, and those only to the depth of 34 fms., although worked more than a century, and thousands of tons of rich copper ores have been extracted therefrom At the period when the late proprietor was compelled to stop, an adit was driving south on a cross-course which is extended 80 fms. into the hill, and in its progress intersected three lodes, which ylelded spots of copper and lead ores. Mr. Ventom observed that no mining speculation in that rich neighbourhood presented better prospects, and it had a powerful stream of water, sufficient to work machinery to curry the mines to any depth, as well as crush and dress the ores. Mr. Ventom, after reading the particulars of sale, continued that he would not trouble them with a trade of the machinery; it would be sufficient to say that it was of the best description, and in the best possible condition. It had been hinted to him (Mr. Ventom) that it was of the best description, and in the best possible condition. It had been hinted to him (Mr. Ventom) that it as intended to throw obstacles to the sale by the provise in the lease for re-entry, in the event of not cight men being kept at work, but he could assure them that all the Duke of Bedford and Sir Charles

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY BY AUCTION.—Messrs. James White and Son submitted for sale by auction, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, the machinery and materials of Trebell Consols Itin Mine, in pursuance of a resolution, of the shareholders, in one lot, which comprised an excellent nearly new 11-inch and 36-inch combined cylinder steam-engine, with 8-tons boiler, two cast-iron axies, 12 beads of stamps, 60 fms. of round iron rods and pulleys, counting-house furniture, &c. The auctioner, after reading the conditions of sale, observed that it would be necessary for him to give some idea of the property offered for sale. Though not quite so conversant with its intrinsic value as his hearers, he yet, nevertheless, considered that the lot would be exceedingly cheap at from 800l. to 100ul. If he was rightly informed, the engine alone had cost above 1000fl., whilst the catalogue contained a multiplicity of indispensable mine requisites, all of which were in excellent order. He would state that it was put up without reserve, and would be knockeddown to the highest bidder. As it would be of little avail for him to expaniate at length on the merits of the plant, he would at once proceed to take the biddings. The attendance was not numerous, and the offers were, consequently, inactive. It was put up at 100l., and was utismately purchased by Mr. W. Michell for 250l. SALE OF MINING PROPERTY BY AUCTION,-Messrs. James White and

Torbay Iron-Paint and Obe Works.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of these works, for fully developing the resources of which property additional capital is required. We are informed by the present holder that it is a bona fide undertaking, and one of considerable promise to the small capitalist or a company. The property extends over about acres in Devonshire, and contains iron ore of good quality, plastic clay, and siliceous sand. The ore is the red hematite, lying in large deposits, surrounded by lime rocks. The geological features of these deposits are somewhat curious: the ore lies, in irregular circles, in the fissures of the lime rocks, varying from 50 to 86 and 100 ft. in width, forming, as it were, a basin, in which is deposited a mass of clay, the centre of the latter being the siliceous sand, in the form of a kernel or core. This gradually attenuates downwards, until cut out by the form of a kernel or core. This gradually attenuates downwards, until cut out by the form which, machines worked by steam power, are in operation. Another portion of the ore is only on the core is only on the superior paint is made, much appreciated in the locality. The clay has been hitherto treated as refuse, but, from recent experiments, has been proved to be capable of forming a superior kind of common eartheaware, jars, sewage pipes, &c., and, mixed with sand, fire-bricks and tiles. The ore for the production of iron has been established in the market for some years, and 500 tone were shipped to one of the principal iron-works in Wales during the past twelve months. The proprietor possesses numerous testimonials of the preservative qualities and indestructibility of the paint; and the plant consists of extensive washing tanks, steam-engine, mill-stones, railways, cranes, and all other necessary machinery for carrying on a first-rate business, with all the requisite buildings.

Original Carrespandence.

THAROTT

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Sin, -Mr. Truran having hitherto utterly falled to explain away the rash passage in his book, relative to the iron made at the Gwm Celyn furnaces, now makes another attempt to do so, by an assertion equally rash, and still more unjustifiable. He says in his book, relative to the iron made at the Cwm Celyn furnaces, now makes another attempt to do so, by an assertion equality rash, and still more unjustifiable. He says in his last communication, "The company he mentions have several furnaces, some of which are burdened for the production of iron of very superior quality, which in admixture with inferior qualities results in the production of bar-iron of a quality equal to that manufactured at other works." This is a pure fiction on the part of Mr. Truran. I am authorised in saying that the furnaces at Cwm Celyn and Blain are burdened to produce iron of the same quality—vix., a kind, white, einder iron indeed, as I have over and over again proved, the metals made at any two of the furnaces differ no more in their chemical composition than do two samples taken from the same furnace. I am further enuthorised in saying that the cinder iron purchased largely by this company is in no way superior—generally, in fact, inferior—to that made at the furnaces at Cwm Celyn. It is impossible, Sir, to carry on any discussion with a person who will condescend, as Mr. Truran has done, to manufacture facts to suit his own arguments. He must excuse me, therefore, if I decline to any discussion with a person who will condescend, as Mr. Truran has done, to manufacture facts to suit his own arguments. He must excuse me, therefore, if I decline to take any notice of anything he may be pleased to write forther upon this subject.

Mr. Truran informs your readers "That it is tolerably well known in the scientific world that I am a mere copyist, and have not propounded anything new." The "scientific world was probably Mr. Truran, and the only one of my writings with which he has probably any acquaintance is my Manual of Electricity, lately published, and noticed in your columns. I will, therefore, refer him, for his further information, to the Philosophical Transactions of last year, in which he will find, I think, a memoir of mine on a chemical subject, the publication of which in a

this, my last letter, a place in your columns.

Medical School of St. George's Hospital, Dec. 18.

UTILISATION OF SLAG. X

Sin,—As your correspondent, "Ops," is looking forward to more information on this subject, I fear he is, like many others, too much interested, yet not willing to believe that which has already appeared in your Journal of Nov. 24, page 753, and is expecting to see the ironmasters, or Dr. Smith's Siag Company, "for refining lag," bring it out, forgetting that it is possible it may have a tendency to make iron too cheap, and cause the manufacture to be carried to other parts, where both siag articles and iron are in great demand, iron ore pleutiful, and fuel nearly as cheap. After what is now doing by Messrs. Chance in the immediate neighbourhood, where he iron slag is run to waste, we have only to find out the cheapest mode of melting slag materials, where required (as the after process of moulding, annealing, &c., is nearly the same in all slags, but attended with less expense where the reverberatory furnace is used for melting, not requiring any refining, not dependant on two sets of mon, and the waste heat may be used for annealing), to prove the calculations, inserte 1 in the Mining Journal of the Sth inst., of the manufacture of certain articles (not requiring great capital, expensive machinery, or a company to work it), for which there is, and always will be, an unlimited demand for the cheapest and most durable article for roofing, flooring, building, draining, &:, in every locality, particularly as a substitute for slate and stone, by the simple process of moulding or casting slag, similar to glass, into any size or form, plain or ornamental, rough or smooth, which in less than two minutes, without any waste of material in moulding, becomes a perfect and finished article, requiring no further expense than that of annealing with the waste heat of the furnace, which waste hoat may also be used to generate steam, &c. Bitmeorth, Bec. 18.

BITUMINOUS SHALE. to believe that which has already appeared in your Journal of Nov. 24, page 753, and

BITUMINOUS SHALE.

Sin,—As your correspondent, "Ops," appears to deem it advisable that further information should be given on the subject of the bituminous shales, which I noticed in my last communication, I take this opportunity of adding the following particulars.

my last communication, I take this opportunity of adding the following particulars. I have not an analysis of its exact chemical composition, but I am informed that it contains about 25 per cent. of bituminous matter, the remaining 75 per cent, being composed of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and lime, with small portions of potash and soda. I have made a severe enquiry into the cost of raising, and find that any quantity can be rendered on the spot at (say) 7s. per ton; and if large quantities were to be sold, I believe that this price may be materially lowered. Any quantity may be furnished at once; there is no waste nor dirt, and it would not require any mechanical preparation to fit if for sale. It can be got in blocks of any size, or it might be rendered small, or ground; but a medium size would be preferable to the vendor.

If any of your readers should be de irous of obtaining samples for examination, I shall be glad to furnish them, on their signifying such a wish through your valuable Journal. I may further remark, that the mineral appears to be perfectly homogeneous in its composition, which precludes the possibility of specimens of more than average richness coming under observation.— Dec. 20.

G. D.

MINING RECORDS. X

Sin,—The importance and value of the leading article on this subject, which appeared in your last Journal, will be duly appreciated by every right-thinking mind who esteems the science of mining, and who has its practice and welfare at heart. This pity, yet 'tis true, that our mineral industry, which has given us our wealth, and established the magnitude and importance of our nation, should be so generally banned and eschewed by sober-thinking commercial men; yet the reason is obvious enough, when the host of indifferent characters, and sciency should be so generally banned and scakewed by sober-thinking commercial men; yet the reason is obvious enough, when the host of indifferent characters, and sciency should be so generally banned and scakewed by sober-thinking commercial men; yet the reason is obvious enough, when the host of indifferent characters, and sciency and share dealing necromances, connected with it, are taken into consideration: it is, therefore, perhaps, not to be wondered at that simple-minded, honest men pray to avoid, and be delivered from, such society. It is not here my province to notice who, among the mottey number, are the legitimate supporters of mining, or why the industry flourishes, in spite of the legitimate supporters of mining, or why the industry flourishes, in spite of the legiton of harpies infesting it, but it is essential for me to pronounce a truth, that mines, concected by cunning promoters, and supported by gambling speculators, do not become profitable on the entire amount of capital they represent. To prove this, let any competent person compare the amount of more absorbed in the schemes ushared into existence by such men, with that honestly applied to carefully-selected mineral properties, conducted by those who practically understand their profession, and then proceed to determine each result; he will at one passible to prescribe a remedy to destroy the rampant disease from which the industry is suffering; but undoubtedly a species of organisation, to secure facts and Sin,—The importance and value of the leading article on this subject, which appeared in your last Journal, will be duly appreciated by every right-thinking min

are still groping on, showing ourselves at once the eleverest and most ignorant mining people in the world.

The Mining Record Offlee, in Jermyn-street, established "for recording the state of each mine," does not fulfil its object; neither will it until it is made imperative on all workers of mineral properties to render, periodically, specific information relating to costs and returns, complete plans of subterranean operations, and of the machinery employed. You, Sir, may hope for some extensive benefits to accrue to mining from the "Metropolitan School of Science applied to the Arts." I hesitate not, to say that you will be disappointed, so long as it is a mixed institution, at the dictum of authorities, who deem the tracing of a line of equal importance with the representation of mining physics or the collecting of mining facts. The principles governing the fine arts, and the compound science on which mining is based, wil not interlace evenly. The one is distinct in its individuality from the other, and should be directed by men specially educated, having natural faculties for advancing each of them.

Separate the two; let mining be represented in accordance with its importance; let the men adopting it as a profession, and whose intelligence procures our created wealth, be honoured as in France, and elewhere on the Continent; let them be classified as children of the commonwealth, and then we may fairly expect good results to follow.

Our metalliferous wordnetion is annually increasing; for the current weat lessi-

w. metalliferous production is annually increasing; for the current year I esti-

7	THERE TO BE AS IDITOWS.	
	Coals, at pits	£23,000,000
	Iron ore	3,000,000
	Copper ore	1.300.000
	Lead ore	1,500,000
	Tin ore	700,000
	Bliver	200,000
	Zinc ores	15.000
	Salt, earths, sulphur, building stones, &c	3,000,000

£32,715,000

oyed in mining.

Agreement of the various distinctive machines may, trip operating with mining operations, metallurgy takes a very important position, trip

who has travelled down the St. Lawren be excluded from the splitch of a Mindry Record Office. Trespective softhis, the subject to distingtion and afteritions as strong a strict reflucione set of a resistant power in the production of ores, that it ought not to be left unnoticed; in the resistant power in the production of ores, that it ought not to be left unnoticed; in fail shown in the production of ores, that it ought not to be left unnoticed; in fail shown in the production of ores, that it ought not to be left unnoticed; in fail shown must the sets of every arise overed with parasitical plants of eyer producing the metal so far as it can be ascertained; b.—Drawings or models of maching the arrangement of works.

Such particulars as are required by these and your own headings would prove of infinite importance; since they would readily afford not only exact information relating to the past, whereby was sums of money might be saved, but would also allow enforce on the mind correct principles of improvement, and the means of realising that economy of material and labour which is the surest way to secure enduring profits. Up to the present period, Great Britain has been recklessly extrawagant in dealing with her mineral riches; but the time is approaching when competition, and it the different conditions of other states, will make her iook more carefully into the commissing and improvement of her resources, unless she chooses to lose her prominence among nations. America is rising up like a giant to dispute the field will with billows fever, as likewis of acres rich in coal and metallic minerals; splendid internal navigation, unheard of physical energy—she will inevitably draw the world to her, or visit it, Australia and New Zealand will, in turn, supply themselves with metallic produce, whilst the economisting and introducing that section into every department of their metalliferous industry, which not only secure.

Section of the service of mankind new world to her, or visit it, Australia and New Zealand wil

✓ GUN-METAL—CHARCOAL IRON—COMPRESSED PEAT.

Sin,—Although many ingenious correspondents have furnished your columns and the duily press with partial accounts of the recent unsuccessful endeavours, by our principal engineers, to cast or forge mortars of unusual calibre, and have suggested,

GUN-METAL—CHARCOAL IRON—COMPRESSED PEAT.

Size—Although many ingenious correspondents have furnished your columns and the daily press with partial accounts of the recent unsucessful endeavours, by our principal engineers, to east or forge mortars of unusual calibre, and have suggested, in everal instances, a different module operands to that which was pursued for the observation of the control of the present occasion, it is not so much with the view of solving a difficult and interesting problem in manufactures as of depreading the obstainers and ironmasters in their rejection of the purest known fuel, and which is most extensively and proflably employed on the Continent. I allue to Parx, both in a compressed and carbonised state. Having had considerable experience in the preparation met with in the manipulation of iron may be obvisted by its use, and that it is fuel, moreover, peculiarly adapted for forging gun metal.

The manufacture and refinement of iron constitute at all times an interesting theme, the importance of which is considerably enhanced at a period when we are involved in hostilities with a powerful nation. However inferior, a social and political respects, the Russians may be to currence, they can be a social and additional and a social and an additional and additional and an additional and addi

DR. COLLYER AT FORT BOWEN MINE, NEW GRANADA.

Sin,—The conviction that the public has entire confidence in one's statements is, of itself, sufficient guarantee that my accounts of this and other mines in the vicinity will be given with a strict impartiality; no personal interest or prejudice shall influence my mind. It has been so often the case that the wish was made the father to the thought, that the picture was painted, not as it really was, but as it was desired to be; this has led to disappointment and distrust. This country has remained undeveloped, no one ever having penetrated the dense forest which everywhere presents itself: it will be my object to make explorations, with a view of discovering gold and silver mines, the results of which I will give you in my next communication, as I start on one of these expeditions in a few days. The Fort Bowm Mine is, without doubt, a successful enterprise; the mineral wealth has been demonstrated by the extraction of some 60 ozs. of gold, and the material from which it has been taken is inexhaustible—that is, the vein can be traced for miles, and wherever tried yields gold. The six heads of stamps have been at work in all not nuch over two weeks—that is, exclusive of stoppages, caused by the want of fuel, which difficulty is now overcome, and the steam-engine is regularly supplied. During the fertnight of active operation about 6 tons have been reduced in the 24 hours, from which I k ounce of gold has been extracted. I was anxious to ascertain how much gold was being lost in the use of the strakes or blankets. With that view, I attached my amalgumator, and allowed about two-thirds of the tailings to pass through it. The experiment lasted 12 hours, when I distilled the mercury, and found that I had caught 2 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine gold! This loss exists in nearly all the gold mines worked in the Brazils, where blankets alone are used. The lost gold, it will be observed, is nearly equal to half the amount saved, and would of itself pay the whole expenses of working the mine. It may be asked why I have not continue Sin,—The conviction that the public has entire confidence in one's statements is of itself, sufficient guarantee that my accounts of this and other mines in the vicinity

been taken from ore not purely from the vein, as that from the shaft was mixed with it. In order to give your readers a more accurate idea, I will give the goology of the country, and particularly of this vicinity.

The whole of the Isthmus is of a volcanic formation, which may be called secondary or metamorphic. Felspar and porphyry are found in abundance at the surface, first soft, but as we descend it becomes hard and compact. After this follow the strata of greenstone, horneblende, gneiss, and granite, with now and then a piece of trap rock. The metalliferous veins which contain the auriferous sulphurets of iron are mostly perpendicular, or nearly so, seldom under 75°, and their course is in almost every direction, nor could any particular rule be laid down, in consequence.

The gold in the veins exists mostly in a pure state, and partly in combination with the sulphuret of iron, and is extremely fine. It exists in felspathic quartzose clay, but chiefly in a bluish quartz. This I found to be equally abundant in gold in California: that contained in the sulphurets cannot be obtained except by calcination and subsequent chemical affinity. The walls of the veins are felspar, resting on greenstone. The work done at the mine consists of a cut of about 200 ft. long and 75 feet deep, on the south side, and 12 feet wide at the bottom. This is a few feet above the natural water level of the country. The other improvements are a shaft 5 by 7 ft., and 30 ft. deep, which is situated in the open cutting just referred to: this is sunk on the north side of the Morgan vein. This lode is perfectly well defined, At this shaft a level has been some 30 ft. on the course of the lode, which presents the following appearance—list. Ferruginous quartz, compact, rhomboidal cleavage from milk white to dark brown, few pyrites, visible gold, pro and per oxide of iron; this constitutes 3 ft. of the vein.—2d. Bluish elay, or hard flockan, 3 ft., with occasionally visible gold, but contains much very fine gold; hydro-sulphuret of iron, 3

who has travelled down the St. Lawrence—those are repuls of some magnitude, and the subscity obtained in mace than 20 miles per hour. The Belen, down to the water's edge, is one mass of every variety of tropical will as individually. The trees water's edge, is one mass of every variety of tropical will as individually. The trees was suit shoom must the eye. The flowers of some of these are extremely contained in a subscience of the contained by the state of the second of this company is situate, there are several other dwellings. At this place I experienced the invigorating effects of the sea breeze: the change from the mine was truly delightful. Here I saw one of the largest of alligators; it could not have been less than 12 ft. long. I am informed that here they are very numerous, and sometimes carry away live hogs, dogs, or even a male. Flocks of pelicans are to be seen, and innumerable birds, with the most splendid plumage. It remained at the boca, or mouth of the river, during the night, visiting Exerbano the next day. Before the sun was above the horizon I strolled along the beach; the morning was serenc; the light of the stars, and the breakers' roar, formed sufficient theme for contemplation. On arriving at Escribanos, I found Mr. Alexander, the aleaded, ill with billious fever, as likewise his daughter; they are now recovered under my treatment—and would, no doubt, had I not seen them. This climate is not near so unhealthy as has been represented. To Europeans, and others from a northern attitude, I would advise the use of flanned drawers and shirts: they are not uncomfortable, and keep the body at an equilibrium of temperature.

In my next letter I will give a full account of a mine in this neighbourhood, famous in the time of the old Spaniards: it is on the Palmilla river, and from the specimens I have seen, must be rivin indicate.

Fort Bowen Mine, near Aspenwall, New Granada, Nov. 20.

Fort Bowen Mine, near Aspenwall, New Granada, Nov. 20.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS ORES BY ELECTRICITY.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS ORES BY ELECTRICITY.

S12,—As nothing delights me more than original digests and theses upon original ideas and processes, so nothing is more fulsome than the plagiarisms of would-be inventors and discoverers. How long has Mr. Calvert delighted in the idea that the extraction of gold may be facilitated, or its proportionate yield increased, by the ald of the matter of electricity—certes, we never heard of it until I called attention in your Journal for August last to my results on this subject, published in four papers in Journals of 1859, entitled Metallic Metamorphoses? I have lately operated on some specimens of auriferous quarts from the county of Roxburgh, New South Wales, whose average yield by crushing and mercurial trituration is 12 oxs. per ton; and whilst the process of thermation and electration is capable on the one hand of reducing this yield to 8 oxs. per ton, it is by modification capable of increasing it to 20 and 22 oxs. of gold per ton of the quarts. It appears to me that gold has an allotropic state (like many other bodies) into and from which it may be thrown and recovered, and doubtless gold exists in this peculiar state in many minerals, in which state it is not obedient to smalgamic affections.

I should like to try a 5 cwts. sample of the Chancellorsville quartz when crushed, as being one wherein, from the low ordinary yield, it may be surmised that gold exists allotropically. It would be both curious, important, and instructive to doube or tripple the yield of this or other low-producing quarts. I am expecting a sample of several tons about March or April (see my advertisement in page 514, second column), whose natural yield is very considerable, and capable of being nearly doubled by electro-thermation, or halved by thermo-electration; but as I had only about 11 b. of the quarts, I am anxiously awaiting the opportunity of trying my skill upon hundredweights instead of ounces.—Dec. 16.

SWEATING QUARTZ.

SWEATING QUARTZ.

Sir.—It is reported that the old and common process of "sweating" quartz has been patented, and that large sums are asked for the patent right. If the Royal Seal were likely to improve the old processes, then I should be one of the first to rejoice in such announcements; but I am afraid, if we are to judge from the various specifications for the extraction of gold from its martix, the improvement has been anything but on the progressive scale. A man must, indeed, be at his wit's end who could find nothing better to patent than the fluxes used by nearly every assayer when operating upon a few grains of mineral. It is swident these methods are patented for the mere purpose of obtaining money from those who know nothing of the subject, as it would be hard to think the patentees were so perfectly ignorant of the matter as to believe that the method adopted for assaying small samples could be at all practicable, when the commercial result is considered, on a large scale.

Assay Office, Savoy, Dec. 21.

THE ST. AUSTELL DISTRICT, AND A "BAL CAPTAIN."

THE ST. AUSTELL DISTRICT, AND A "BAL CAPTAIN."

Sim,—There can be no doubt that the freedom of the press is the greatest bulwark of British liberty, and it is very proper that the columns of public journals should be open to those who wish to investigate public questions, and the doings of men whose actions affect, more or less, a large section of the community. But this liberty is very often abused, and of which we have two instances in your last two Papers, in the letters of one who conceals his true character under the name of a "Bal Captain." It must be amusing to those who read your valuable Journal every week, and who have studied "practical mining" sufficiently to enable them to value the vague and groundless theories which are now and then propounded therein. The temerity of the writers is only exceeded by the ignorance (they enjoy) of the subjects on which they write. I expect to see a letter in your next Journal from Mr. Ennor, as I am certain that the "Invincible" and "Invulnerable" will never remain quiet to see his "north-eastern" and "south-western" theory so trampled on and set at nought as the learned "Bal Captain" has done during the last fortnight. This valuable theory is blown to the winds, and "Bal Captain says the true course of copper is south-eastern and north-western, and gives us what he considers examples from the St. Austell district. Lot us examine how far he is correct.

Grave Crinsus.—I ask if the "Bal Captain says the true course of copper is south-eastern and south-western is such a thing in this mine as a large cross-course! I will ask him furthers, (I're knot, I're the considers examples from the St. Austell district. Lot us examine how far he is correct.

Grave Crinsus.—I ask if the "Bal Captain thing in this mine as a large cross-course in the considers with the success would be such as to decide the value of the south-eastern heart of the sou

GREAT CRINNIS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

GREAT CRINNIS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—May I beg the favour of an insertion of the enclosed reply to Major Carlyon's letter, which appeared in your last Number,—Dec. 20.

SIR,—As a trustee of Great Crianis Mine, and until lately taking an active part in its management, my attention has naturally been drawn to your letter in the Mining Journal of last week. Permit me to make a remark or two upon the statements therein made. The first impression produced upon noting your complaints, as to the working of the mine, is that as it remained entirely unproductive to your family for nearly thirty years, it is some what ungracious on your part to complain of the management of those parties who have invested and spent large sums on the property, and who have already paid you considerable amounts in dues, which, without their enterprise and outlay, you would certainly never have received at all. Next, that the excata questio, as to whether the mining operations are carried on with judgment or not seems to be one more particularly for the shareholders themselves to consider and decide upon, as it is their money which is at stake, and not yours. None would be more glad to find your dues amounting to a fabilous sum than ourselves; but we cannot subscribe to the doctrine, said to be pretty freely entertained in Cornwall, that the chief business of shareholders, particularly Londoners, is to provide dues for the lord and subsist for the men.

That deep mining is profitable mining is no doubt true in many districts, but that it is quite true in regard to Crianis is by no means so clear. One of the ablest mile ing captains in your county has lately inspected the mine, and gives it as his opinion that it would be wiser to let it fill up to the 50 fm. level, and seek our riches, as before, above that level. However, clearly it is a question of capital as well as of judgment and geological knowledge, and we have good ground to anticipate shortly finding some more "unexpected" riches in th

See a second control of the second control o JAMES COBBETT.

X ST. DAY UNITED.

Siz,—It appears to me that mines under the superintendence of a local pursur, or manager, should have their periodical statement of accounts so satisfactorily explained and the management so devoid of obscurity, as to preclude the least doubt or suspicion to arise in the minds of distant shareholders. Surely, if speculators confide sufficiently in the projector of an adventure as to place him is the management, something more than common, place attention should be paid to the financial and practical operations.

in the projector of an adventure as to place him is the management, something more than common-place attention should be paid to the flannical and practical operations of that adventure.

The financial position of the above mines have for a long period been the subject of very general comment. From the last account there appears to have been a balance of about 3900d. In favour of the mine, and that the management of a concern of such magnitude should be in the hands of one individual, without even a banking account opened, is both strange and unprecedented. For the protection and satisfaction of distant shareholders, I would suggest that at the next meeting a financial committee be appointed, not only to examine future but past accounts; that bankers be appointed, and all ore bills be paid to them on account of the mines, or committee; that all merchants' bills be examined, and paid by their cheques. I believe, if some such measures were adopted, many irregularities would be avoided, and confidence restored, and the shares which are now quoted at a discount, command a premium.

I am led to these remarks from the fact that a meeting is called for the 26th, on the mine (the day after Christman-day), which will preclude my attendance, and no doubt many others who are anxious to see the mines conducted in a more satisfactory manner.—City, Dec. 20, 1855.

A Shareholder.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

The San Fernando Mining Company have received their monthly report:—Santa Margarita shaft has been sunk during the past month 5 varus 2 ft. 2 in., which makes it 22 varas below the 80 vara level. We have commenced driving the 100 both cast and west from the shaft by twelve men, at 750 reals per vara, the lode not to value at present, but we expect in a few varas further east to have an improvement in this level, as we shall be then getting near the large stopes. The 80, west from this shaft, has been driven during the past month 8 varas 2 ft. 8 in., and is reset to six men, at 300 reals per vara; there is a great improvement in this end during the past week, the lode 3 ft. wide, worth about 25 tons of lead ore per fathom; this level has been driven east from San Enrique shaft since last report 5 varas 1 ft. 8 in., and is reset to four men, at 400 reals per vara. No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 80, east from San Enrique shaft, are worth about 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 2, in back of the same level, are worth about 15 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 3, in the back of the same level, are worth about 25 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 3, in the back of the same level, are worth about 25 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 3, in the back of the same level, are worth about 25 tons of lead ore per fathom. The blich at Abandons is re-set, at 4 reals per arroba, takers paying all costs. The 80 has been driven west of San Rafael shaft during the past month 2 varsa 2 feet, and is re-set to four men, at 400 reals per vars, the lode producing occasional stones of lead ore. Our tribute pitches, on the whole, are working pretty well. Ores weighed in for the month 150 tons, and we calculate on 150 tons for December.—M. Bawbers, J. Trestel.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have Captain Chegwin's usual report

tribute pitches, on the whole, are working pretty well. Ores weighed in for the month 150 tons, and we calculate on 150 tons for December.—M. Bawden, 3, Treeke.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have Captain Chegwin's usual report on the Palhal Mines, dated Dec. 7:—Palhar, Basto's Lode: The ground in Taylor's engine-shaft is much the same as it has been for the last fortnight; also, as regards the water. The ground in Butler's winze, sinking below the 8 fm level, is rather harder than it has been. The lode in the stopes No. 1, east of Roye's winze, in the back of the 8, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the viopes No. 2, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the same level, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 3, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, diving east in the eastern hill, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the adit level, and the value of Antonio's winze, is 8 in. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore por fm. The water in this winze is sinking gradually, which must be occasioned by the sinking of Taylor's engine-shaft.—House Lode: The lode in the 10, diving east of the old shaft, is small and poor, but carries a very regular wall. The lode in the 10, west of the same shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ to per fm. of lead; in this level we have had a caunting branch, the worth 1½ to per fm. of lead; in this level we have had a caunting branch, the copper ore: The Ellen's cargo, 35 tons, is now complete. We have in the mine dressed 30 tons, also 6 tons undressed; making 86 tons quanity No. 1; and of No. 2, 30 tons dressed—making a total of 116 tons.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent to Nov. 2.

have in the mine dressed 30 tons, also 6 tons undressed; making \$6 tons quality No. 1; and of No. 2, 30 tons dressed—making a total of 16 tons.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent to Nov. 2. The produce from the Checo copper mine for the month of October had considerably increased, being altogether about 4000 quintals. The agent states that everything is going on remarkably well at Checo. The productive parts of the mine are reported as follows:—In the stopes in the bottom of the 30 the lode is 5½ ft. wide, a very rich bunch of ore. In the 50 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is rich ore. In the 40 driving east on the lode, the vein is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character. In the stopes in the back of the 10, on the green lode, the vein is as before, a good bunch of ore. As regards the silver mines, the Hallada produce was 88:53 quintals, containing 292:68 marcs silver; Esperanza, 26:01 quintals, containing 54:62 marcs silver; cotal silver marcs, 247:50. And the agent states that Hallada was yielding ore of a little better quality, and looking somewhat better. The Republicano is considered a mine of no ordinary importance, and as far as any one can judge of mining, to be a mine that must in time give a good and proflable return to all interested. The Santa Ana is still yielding a little silver. In reference to the Esperanza, the agent writes:—"You will observe from the return for last month that this mine has given a little silver; there is also a little copper in sight, estimated at 15 to 20 per cent.; should it contain silver, I can dispose of it to the smelting works in the city. The men are going to sink on the lode, where they first found silver."

The United Mexican Mining Association have despatches, dated Guan-

The United Mexican Mining Association have despatches, dated Guan-

The United Mexican Mining Association have despatches, dated Guanaxuato, November 16:—

MINE OF RAYAS.—The operations of the past three weeks in this mine have resulted in a profit of \$569, in spite of the drawback of a heavy and expensive drainage.

Aldana.—The works carried on in this mine are simply those requisite to retain possession of the two anectas, and to keep the water in the shaft to a certain level. The vein roported as having been cut in Santos Varones has again died out.

Jesus Mahla.—The work in the shaft has proceeded somewhat slowly, and only 5½ waras have been shaft in the past three weeks. Its total depth is 92½ varas. In the inclined pozo of Dolores 3 varas have been driven. The intersecting stratum alluded to in the last report has been passed through, and some ore began to appear; but, at the same time, the water became so abundant that we have been obliged to suspend the work, and have transferred the workmen to the frente of 8sn Juan. The adjoining mine of Villarino has somewhat fallen off in the last formight.

La Tailbud.—The cross-cut towards the vein, which bears the name of 8sn Rafael, has advanced in the three weeks 3½ varas in hard rock. The walling in of the mine, and two sales of the produce extracted have taken place, the first of which, on the 7th inst., realised \$2439 2c., and the second, on the 14th inst., \$878.

The Mexican and South American Smelting Company have advices

which, on the 7th inst., realised \$2439 2c., and the second, on the 14th inst., \$878.

The Moxican and South American Smelting Company have advices from Chili. The dates from Herradura Works are to Oct. 31. Smelting operations were proceeding favourably, and a cargo of copper and copper regulus was ready for the next ship. The Lord Stanley arrived on the 22d, with 900 tons of Welsh coal. The Najadea arrived on the 20th, with a cargo of bricks and clay from Swansea for the works. From Tongoy Works the dates are to Oct. 12. Mr. Alfred Sinclair reports that No. I furnace is being rebuilt, and a roof is in progress over the furnace house. The receipts of ores during 6 months have been about 5000 tons. The mole and tramroad are nearly finished. Dates from Caldera Works are to Nov. 3. At that date the establishment was short of sulphuret ores, a vessel from Cohlja being kept back by contrary winds, but the Saney Jack had gone to Huaseo to load. An ore station had been opened at Tierra Amarilla, a station on the Copiapo Railway, sixty miles distant. News had arrived of the loss of the Carleton, fully insured, off the Falkiands, with 1000 tons of coal on board; no lives lost. The stock afoat has, however, been fully kept up. Dates from the company's serve steamer Anne are to Oct. 31. She has earried nearly 20,000 quintals of ore in the month to Herradura.

The Waller Gold Mining Company have advices from the mine in

Oct. 31. She has carried nearly 20,000 quintals of ore in the month to Herradura.

The Waller Gold Mining Company have advices from the mine in Virginia, under date Nov. 30. The superintendent reports as follows: "Warlous causes have operated during the past month to diminish the yield of gold (which would otherwise have been much greater). Our hands have been taken from the works to assist in the formation of the public roads extending through our lands to Columbia. We have had a scarcity of water, but a powerful pump has been creeted, by which an almost constant supply, apart from the creek, can now be relied upon. The mining operations have consisted principally in the further sevelepment and taking out of the Waller vein in the new workings. Two small shafts have been put down to intersect it at a depth of about 30 ft., by which a very large quantity of rich ore can be sent to bank within a few days, and a shelter be thus afforded to the hands during the winter months. In both shafts, which are intended to be connected by a tunnel, the upper wall of the year has been reached and the value intended. during the winter months. In both shafts, which are intended to be connected by tunnel, the upper wall of the voin has been reached, and the vein itself partly exposed In putting down these shafts the miners out through the Goochland vein, and som of the ore was sent to the mill. The yield was good, but not equal to the Waller ore.

of the ore was sent to the mill. The yield was good, but not equal to the Waller ore."

The Wildberg Mining Company have received advices to Dec. 14, from Mr. F. M. Obersteiger:—At the Ears Minz, the old sink in Umbruchs level, as well as the cross-cut in the bottom of the same, which is 5 fms. in length, is cleared up. This cross-cut has brought us to the hanging wall of the lode, where lead and copper ores are found, and the lode will be cross-cut forthwith. About 20 fms. east of the sink Mr. Dean has ordered a second sink to be commenced, by which several hanging and foot ore branches will be laid open, and especially the Unverhofftes Glüch lode. The stopes above the Umbruchs level west are looking exceedingly well, and yield 90 wts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. In the Weitungs Rolle the lode yields 45 wts. per fm. At the Wasr Minx, the Biumengang sink, in the bottom, yields 180 crts. of of silver-lead ore per fm. In the Old Langenfelds workings we find the ores standing 10 inches in width, and of a quality equal to the best in Wildberg. The system of the old men prevented them from working away both these branches, on account of the cost and trouble. The mines could yield, even in their present condition, three times the quantity of clean ores, if the severe weather did not interfere with the dressing operations, as they could not be carried on without great loss.

The Wheel Jamaica Copper Company's despatches continue of a most.

ing operations, as they could not be carried on without great loss.

The Wheal Jamaica Copper Company's despatches continue of a most satisfactory nature. By the first ship sailing for Liverpool after January 12 the company expect to ship 40 or 50 tons of ore. The following is from the last report of the mining agent to the directors in Kingston:—The ground in the end of Bamboo level has lately become much harder for driving. In the back of this level, and about 30 fathoms from the entrance, we have commenced to put up a rise to surface (a depth of about 16 fms.), which, when completed, will ventilate fully the whole mine, and enable us to extend the levels more than 100 fms. further. In the end of adit No. 1, driving north, the lode is about 5 feet wide, with an orey branch on the footwall, 12 to 15 inches thick; the remaining part of the lode is spotted throughout with yellow ore, and on the whole looking well. In the end driving west we have met with very hard ground, and uncongenial for mineral, and have, therefore, suspended the same. The lode in the bottom of Doug'as winze is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian,

determinated proceptors, with exceedingal strings of yellow ore. The tode is adit No. 2 is about 5 dest wide, consposed of compact periphyr, spar, black oxide, with strings of yellow ere. In Williams a stopes, in the back of this level, the fode is about 4 feet wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom. Tolloch's winse, sinking below this level, is holded to adit No. 3. In adit No. 3 the lode is 4 ft. wide, with an orey branch 4 in, thick in the centre, and improving in value as we proceed. The lode in the bottom of Hall's winse is from 4 to 5 feet wide, orey throughout, and looking well. In the 50 fm. level, driving north, the lode is about 5 feet wide, with a fine branch of ore on the hanging well 6 in, thick, together with beautiful spar and prian, and widening as we proceed. The water issuing from the lode is increasing every day, which is an excellent sign. In the dressing department we have been chiefly engaged this week in weighing off No. 2 ore, a sample of which I have forwarded to you to be assayed. The amount of No. 2 or at present on the floors is 24 tons. We have also commenced levelling for the tramway from Williams's cross-cut to the floors, which will be speedily executed, as soon as the material is brought to the mine.

The Clarendon Mining Company of Jamaica have advices to Nov. 26:

The Clarendon Mining Company of Jamaica have advices to Nov. 26.

—Upwards of 100 labourers are now employed on the mines, and important results are expected by the end of February. Some samples of the ore have been recently assayed by Messrs. Bath and Son, of Swansoa, yielding 18 per cent. of copper, worth 19.5 s. per 21 owts. The despatches state that Jamaica mining is merely a work of time, patience, and perseverance, and that any amount of capital will be readily obtained for mining in the colony after respectable shipments of metal are made to this country.

The Nouveau Monde Mining Company have advices from Mr. Richard The Nouveau Monde Mining Company have advices from Mr. Richard Bray, the superintendent, dated Alotspeque, Oct. 29. The sinking of Cornubia shaft had been suspended, to enable them to cut into the old works for ventilation. A small whim had also been erected for drawing at the shaft plat, which had just been completed. At El Socorro, in No. 2 level, 93, varas had been driven. They were constantly meeting with stones of ore giving 380 ozs. of silver to the ton, but no regular branch. On the south lode, in No. 3 level, they had done but little, in consequence of the continued rains. The part owner of the mine has carried on the work, and will resume it in the course of a few days. The agent had been enabled to purchase the Vega de San Jose, and all the land to the south of it, about 300 or 400 acres; the land is covered with fine oak and pine timber, which will be of great utility for mining operations.

The Peaker Rev Cold Mining Company have advices from San France.

the land is covered with fine oak and pine timber, which will be of great utility for mining operations.

The Rocky Bar Gold Mining Company have advices from San Francisco, dated Nov. 4, from the agent, Mr. Leyton :—Mr. Leyton was at San Francisco, arranging for machinery for creeting a battery of stamps. Mr. Everett, one of the directors, had arrived at Grass Valley with \$11,000, the result of the last assessment, and Mr. Leyton was returning next day to the mines to confer with Mr. Everett before giving out contracts. An account sent to New York by a clerk, in the absence of Mr. Leyton, showed his cash in hand to be \$5427, but which should be over \$8000, as 100 ozs, of gold advised on hand on October 3 are not charged. The only production not advised before is "Result of quartz, I week, \$2488," but from how much quartz, or from what part of the mine, is not stated. Mr. Leyton had purchased the boiler he was using for \$1500 from the Gold Hill Company, and had laid in a large stock of stores and wood to meet the coming rainy season. He says "the average of a mine cannot often be determined until after perhaps thousands of tons have been treated, but still a fair presumption may always be arrived at after the average of 500 tons." We have now extracted and treated over 700 tons, with a most satisfactory result; average nearly \$500 per ton. We have no debts, our machinery is in good order, and only requires additions to its power, we have a stock of stores and firewood all paid for, and a balance in hand, and I confidently look forward to a steadily increasing prosperity. In the west drift the vein for the last 40 ft. was smaller than anticipated, being from 2 to 7 in., and is now about 102 ft. long. The east drift is about 143 ft. long, and the ledge is stronger, from 6 in. to 3 ft. The adit is being prosecuted day and night.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have received a letter from Captain

drift is about 143 ft. long, and the ledge is stronger, from 6 in. to 3 ft. The adit is being prosecuted day and night.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have received a letter from Captain Tregoning, manager of their works at Fort Bowen, dated Nov. 17, from which the following is an extract:—"If the labourers continue to increase in number, I intend to open some of the old workings to the east and west of No. 2 shaft. We are getting on as fast as we can with the erection of the Childian mill, which, when complete, with the necessary streak, will put me in a position to reduce from 10 to 12 tons of stuff per day (24 hours). Gold cleaned since last advices, 42 ozs. 8 dwts. 21 grs, together with the 22 ozs. 14 dwts. 10 grs. =55 ozs. 3 dwts. 7 grs. delivered to Mr. Tate. Estimated produce per ton of stuff for the week ending Nov. 10, 10 oz. 4 dwts. 1 gr.; for the week ending Nov. 17, 1 oz. 2 dwts. 4 grs. per ton of ore."—Extract from a letter forwarded by Mr. Tate, chairman of the Fort Bowen Mining Company, aded Aspinwall, Nov. 23:—"I have left Capt. Tregoning in sole charge of everything at the mine, and I am happy to say that I do so with implicit reliance upon his integrity and judgment, I hand over to Mr. Cowan 65 ozs. 3 dwts. 7 grs. (for transmission by this mail to the Bank of England) of gold cust. The Chillian mill will probably be at work by the end of this week. There are two other Chilian mills near the mine, so that when the engine and machinery arrives from Jamaica the means will be at hand for the reduction of a large quantity of ore. The stamps (six) reduce about 5 or 6 tons, reckoning 24 hours per day, but they never have worked 24 hours round as yet."

Sale of Mining Shares.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold the following shares, by auction, on Thursday:—25 shares in Round Hil Mine (7s. per share paid), 25 at 10s., 25 at 10s., and 25 at 20s. 6d. Although these prices differ in such an extraordinary degree, the whole of the lots were bona fide sold. In Thomas's United Mine 1223 shares, at 2s. to 2s. 6d. Welsh Potosi shares failed to find a bidder. One West Caradon realised 120f. Five shares in Bryntail Mine, after a very spirited competition, were sold at 7f. 10s. per share. A second lot of five fetched 8f.; 20 shares in Wheal Ludcott, 2f. 5s. per share; and 30 in Cwm Darren, 3s. to 3s. 6d. several shares were put up in Silver Brook and Lybridge, but failed to find a bidder. Ten shares were put up in Silver Brook and Lybridge, but failed to find a bidder. Ten shares in Buller and Basset United were sold at 3f., and 20 shares in the same undertaking were passed, no party offering for them.

MINERAL WEALTH OF RUSSIA.— Minerals of the most valuable and useful kinds abound in Russia. Salt is found in various places; but there is a district of country on her southern frontier, extending nearly in a line parallel with the northern coast of the Sea of Aral and the Caspian, and to the north of the line mentioned, and between both, where salt is found, of the finest quality, in such abundance that it is safficient to supply the whole world for millions of years! Inmense beds of sulphur have lately been discovered about Secumara, on the banks of the Wolga; and vast gold-fields, richer than those in California and Australia, have been discovered around the sources of the Lena. Silver is most abundant at Nartshinsk, on the Chinese boundary. There is good reason to believe that all Siberia abounds with the precious metals. Very large fields of fine coal have been found in different parts of Russia, especially in the iron districts. To the westward of the Ural Mountains and on the Don, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, a vast field of the very finest anthracite coal has been found, and is now working to a great extent. The gold produced in the Ural Mountains was in 1851, 3,500,000%. Sometimes it is much more, and nearly double. Besides gold and silver, Russia has a vast extent of iron mines, yielding that metal of the very finest quality. There are also large mines of platina, copper, lead, and zinc. Of the precious metals, M. Tempoberski says, "Their value does not constitute the hundredth part of the value which is created every year by her soil and her industry." (p. 207.) The production of the mines has been estimated, but certainly at a rate vastly too low, at 34,478,000 s. r.—5,460,0007. Peat, from moss, is becoming a considerable substitute for wood 'as fuel. In the Government of Moscow, 4,187 dessatines of surface (11,313 acres) produce 5,850,000 cubic sagenes, 74,300,000 cubic yards of peat. Two sagenes of good peat is equal to three sagenes of firewood. MINERAL WEALTH OF RUSSIA .- Minerals of the most valuable and

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES .- In addition to the information on these mine IAKE SUPERIOR MINES.—In addition to the information on these mines in last week's Journal, we may state, that at the Douglas Houghton Mine they are sinking to meet that peculiar conglomerate celt which underlies the vein at various points along the range, and which, at the Norwich and Minesota locations, from the best data they have relating to its dip, it is thought they are very near. There is already a large amount of veinstone in sight, and ready for taking down; the vein is said to be very constant in all the levels, and, with proper machinery, a very large quantity may be very profitably worked. Towards the surface the vein is much disturbed by faults and slides, but these irregularities appear to have entirely disappeared in the lower levels, and few mines look more encouraging. Up to the present time they have shipped about 125 tons of ore, averaging over 70 per cent, for copper.

time they have shipped about 125 tons of ore, averaging over 70 per cent, for copper COAL IN New Zealand,...—Coal in large quantities has been found at Lyttleton, New Zealand, and is now selling at Christchurch, and at the plains in that province, at 51. 10s. per ton. An alarm about the scarcity of fuel when the bush is exhausted of timber has now subsided. The fact that a supply of coal can be obtained at New Zealand, now a steam-packet communication between Australia and Panama is contemplated, is a matter of considerable importance. The employment of more capital in the conveyance of coal will, it is expected, reduce the price considerably.

MINING IN THE ALSTON MOOR DISTRICT.—In compliance with the wishes of many of the shareholders, the committee of management of the Nether Hearth Lead Mine have prepared an elaborate prospectus, containing much interesting information on the history of that mine and district. The mines in Alston Moor, held under the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, have been extremely productive; the Moor Master's book showing that, for the three triennial periods, ending 1768, 1827, and 1830, the produce was respectively, 24,732 tons, 30,973 tons, and 20,274 tons. In Furster's Strata, published in 1821, it is stated that the district does not possess that sublimity of soil which characterises many other portions of the globe, but is rich in valuable deposits of lead ore, and invariably astonishes mineralogists into have visited the reputed rich mines of more celebrated countries; it has, however, been strangely neglected by scientific men. The Nether Hearth Mine is situate about ten miles from Alston, Cumberland; is bounded on the north by the River Tees, at the point where the counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, join, and is near the mines of Mr. W. B. Beaumont and the London Lead Company. The grant is held for 21 years, from 1855, at 1-7th dues for the Tynebottom limestone, and 1-10th for the remainder, payable in ore at the mine, and no other rent; with abundance of water-power, &c., free of charge. It has been worked for lead from time immemorial, and the surface at the western part of the sett has the appearance of an immense rabbit warren, caused by the heaps thrown up in the search for ore, large quantities of which have been raised by surface workings. The company who held the sett previous to the present one, were principally got at a depth of 6 or 7 fms., and nowhere deeper than 13 fms. The average principally got at a depth of 6 or 7 fms., and nowhere deeper than 13 fms. The average principally got at a depth of 6 or 7 fms., and nowhere deeper than 13 fms. The average principally got at a depth of 6 MINING IN THE ALSTON MOOR DISTRICT. - In compliance with th

PORTABLE ENGINES.—"A Mining Agent" (Horrabridge) calls attention to a novel portable steam-engine, now employed at the Queen of Dart Mine, constructed on a most ingenious and economical principle, and well calculated for the early development of young mines, or those of a more progressive character. This engine was manufactured by Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., engineers, of Tavistock. The boiler is mounted on a strong iron frame, carried by four strong iron wheels of broad dimensions. The engine is fixed on the boiler, together with a heavy fly-wheel; but the most singular part of the construction is, that the balance-bob is fixed on one of the axies of the wheels, and connected to the pump-rod directly over the shaft. There is also a crusher worked by the same engine, which performs its work well; and, if desirable, a hauling machine could be attached to it. The writer states that he has seen many portable engines, but, for economy in fuel, strength, facility of application, and utility, this one surpasses all.

COBALT AND NICKEL HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF GORALT AND NICKEL ONES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

ATICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BERAIN THO, AND ULBRIAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BERAINGHAM. STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for eale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRK. & REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGO'FS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

ACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, on Tuesday, the 18th December, 1855, CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were passed:—
That the statement of the accounts and report by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, now read, be received and entered on the minutes.
That the report and accounts be printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders. That the committee be requested, and authorised, to take immediate steps for rinding-up the sfairs of the company; and that they be authorised to employ Mr. coaden, as solicitor, to take such proceedings as they may deem most advisable for hat purpose.

Loaden, as solicitor, to take such proceedings of the company in any other manner, they be authorised to apply to the Court of Chancery to wind them up under the Act of Parliament for that purpose.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers and Pursers.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers and Pursers,

I IMITED LIABILITY — WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR
NUMBER OF SHARES, at their present market value. a CADDRAGE RAILWAY SHARES, at their present market value, a CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SHARES in a NEW LIMITED LIABILITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, now working under patents of first-clears value, some of which have realised an average profit during the last five years of 15 per cent., and another patent 99 per cent.—Full particulars, showing these profits, will be sent (confidentially) by post, and satisfactory reasons for an exchange of shares explained, either by letter or on personal application to Wheavley Kiek, Cross-st. Chambers, Manchester, 19

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, FINANCE, & GENERAL AGENCY.
OFFICES,—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.
Mr. W. SWINEY, ACTUARY AND GENERAL AGENT, having had upwords of 20 years' practical experience, may be CONSULTED relative to the VALUATION, SALE, or PURCHASE of—
Life Policies, of 5 years' standing and up.
Annutites (Inmediate and Deferred).
Reversions (Absolute or Contingent).
Tithe Rent Charges.

Mines (British and Foreign).

lithe Rent Charges.

Assurance Company Shares. Railway Company Shares. Steam-Packet Company Shares. Mines (British and Foreign). Dock and Canal Shares. Debentures, Bonds, &c.

Freehold and Leasehold Property.

Dock and Canal Shares.
Debentures, Bonds, &c.
Mr. Swinsy also undertakes the negociation of MORTGAGES or LOANS for private persons or public bodies. Charges moderate, and regulated by the nature of each transaction, full particulars of which should be sent to him in writing (if by post free), with a stamp for reply.

LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCES effected in the best offices, free of expense to parties residing in London or in the country. Prospectuses and forms forwarded on application.—Office hours, Ten to Five o'clock.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES OMNIBUS DE LONDRES
(GENERAL LONDON OMNIBUS COMPANY)

Established in Paris, under Acts of the 4th and 17th December, 1855, as a "Société
en commandite," by which the liability of each sharcholder is limited to the
amount subscribed.

Capital, 25,000,000 fr.—£1,000,000 sharcs of 100 fr. (or £4) each.
In two series—the first 200,000 sharcs (£300,000); the second, 30,000 sharcs
(£200,000). The first series only will be issued at present.

GERANTS OF THE COMPANY—MACNAMARA, CAPTERET, WILLING, & Co.

GREANTS OF THE COMPANY—MACNAMARA, CARTERET, WILLING, & Co.

Messrs. JOHN WILSON.

Messrs. RICHARD HARTLEY.

JOHN BARBER.

JOHN TREVETT.

MESSER STRICKARD.

MAP, Director of the London and County Bank, London.

LE COMTE DE LANTUY, Paris.

VACOSSIN, Administrateur de la Compagnie d'Assurance, l'Urbaine, Paris.

FREDERIC TOCHE, Banquier, Paris.

EDWIN CHADWICK, Esq., C.B., London.

AUGUSTIN DUBOIS, Administrateur des Forges de Montataire, Paris.

MARZIOU, Directeur Gerant de l'Union Maritime, Paris.

TH. HARRISSON, Esq., London.

BANKERS—In Paris: Messrs, Greene and Co.

In London: The London and County Bank; Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, & Co.

SOLICITORS—In Paris: M. Petit Bergonz, Avoue au Tribunal de Premiere Iustanes.

In London: Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurrey, and Co.

The undoubted advantages produced by the amalgamation of the omnibuses of Paris have originated the plan of concentrating, in one great enterprise, the several Associations now working the omnibuses of London.

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Not only will large savings be effected in the present cost of working the omnibuses of London, by a system which, being well organised in all its details, and at the same time amply supplying the wants of the public, will enable the company to withdraw duplicate, and in some cases triplicate, vehicles running over the same ground at the same time, but important improvements, alike advantageous to the public and profitable to the company, will be introduced.

As regards the public —A complete regularity in the service, which will confer all the advantages that in this respect Paris possesses over London, combined with speed: the adoption of a low scale of charges, and the certainty that there will be no frequent and audden changes in their amount: the departures and arrivals taking place at precise times, and in accordance with the time bill, which will be published monthly, on the plan of the railway time tables.

As regards the shareholders:—The receipts of the London omnibuses average \$2 7s. a day each, and the expenses, including wear and tear, about £2 1s. 6d.; this gives in the present state a nett profit of about £100 a year per omnibus. Under the improved system of working, this profit would beyond doubt be considerably increased. The average receipts of each of the Paris omnibuses before the amalgamation were about £2 8s. a day: since the amalgamation their daily average is £2 1s. 6d.

In England, horse keep—the most expensive items connected with omnibuses—costs less than in Paris.

The Paris Omnibus Company is liable, whenever the profits reach a certain per centage on the capital, to have the annual tax to which it is subjected increased by order of the Government. No such power e

have been secured, under whose managements to conducted. Contracts have been entered into for the purchase of the greater number of the 810 omnibuses now working in London, and it is expected that arrangements for the remaining portion will be completed at a very early date. The first series of 200,000 shares onny (£800,000) will be issued in the first instance. The capital so raised will pay for the 810 omnibuses, the leases of stables, yards, and other property required for working the omnibuses, as well as for a working and reserve fund; the latter amounting to about £200,000, will give strength and security to the company.

o the company.

The second series of 50,000 shares can only be issued with the sanction of a general necting of the shareholders of the company, and will be used to increase the business of the company whenever circumstances shall render it necessary.

Each shareholder will have the right to this second series of shares, at the rate of ne for each four of the first series, of which he is the poss-asor.

The duration of the company is for 60 years.

With the present imperfect system of working, each of the London omnibuses give

With the present imperfect system of working, each of the London omnibuses give an average profit estimated at £100 per annum, representing upon 810 omnibuses an annual profit of £81,000, which alone would be sufficient to secure a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the £800,000 first subscibed.

Assuming, in London, with the new system, an increase of 5n, per day (instead of 8s, as has been the result of the amalgamation in Paris) to each omnibus, the result would be, on the traffic of 810 omnibuses, an annual profit of more than £150,000, and upon the eapital of £800,000, would ensure a dividend of nearly 20 per cent.

The Paris Omnibus Company is now paying at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum. It is the intention of the company, to publish every week the traffic returus.

98 ½ per cent, of the dividend of the company will belong the shareholders—1½ only being appropriated to the management.

Out of the capital subscribed, a limited number of shares have been reserved for distribution in England, and may now be applied for.

The applications for shares should be made in the subjoined form, and must be accompanied with a deposit of £1 per share with the bankers of the company, on the number of shares alpited for. The remaining £3 per share must be paid upon the allotment, on the number of shares allotted.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Gerants of La Compagnie General des Omnibus de Londres (The General London Omnibus Company).

The above application must be forwarded to the London and County Bank, with the deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for, ugainst which the bunkers will furnish a receipt.

N.B.—Forms of application for shares may be had at the company's temporary offices, No. 47, Old Broad-street, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES,

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The men engaged fixing the skip timber are getting on well; we hope it will be ready for drawing quite as soon as expected. We have nothing new to report at Field's engine-shaft, as all the tutwork operations are suspended until the shaft is completed for drawing. The lock in the 80 fm. level, south of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 1001, per fm. The lode in the rise over this level is worth for copper ore 400, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 fm. level, at this shaft, is worth for copper ore 304, per fm. All the other parts of the mine are just as last reported.—M. Whire: Dec. 17.

BALLYURGIN.—The lode in the old store between the worse cuts has inversed.

BALLYVIRGIN.—The lode in the old stope, between the cross-cuts, has improved, axing less sulphur. The lode in the north stope is looking much the same. The de in the south stope appears to contain much sulphur. The men in the cross-cut, rest of this end, in the 10 fathom level, have not yet cut the lode.—R. W. SMITH;—THOMAS WATSON: Dec. 18.

west of this end, in the 10 fathom level, have not yet out the lode.—R. W. SMITH;
—TROMAS WATSON; Dec. 18.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 130 fm. level east is looking much the same as reported last week, producing about 2 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in this level west. The lode in the 115 west is 3 feet wide, and still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; in this level east the lode is 18 inches wide, unproductive; the stopes in the back of this level will yield from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fathom. We continue to drive north in the 103. Jackson's atopes in this level are worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom. No lode taken down in the 35 during the past week. The tribute department much the same as usual.—J. PHILLIPS: Dec. 19.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is sunk 23 fathoms 4 feet below the 24. The ground in thelpottom of the shaft is finer than it was, and somewhat less easy for sinking. We purpose to get the present stent sunk, and then to commence driving to cut the lode, being pretty sure that we shall be deep enough to intersect it under the elvan course. Since the last meeting the 12 has been extended 8 fathoms northward, and the caunter lode cut; it proved, however, to be small and unproductive at the point of intersection, and, consequently, operations in this direction were suspended. We have also extended this level 23 fathoms south-western side of the level, so that it is imposible at present to determine the size of the lode, or whether we may or not be close to one of the east or west lodes known to be before the end. The branch of ore by the side of the casple is about 14 in. wide, and we have booken from it fine large rocks of rich grey and black copper ore—as good, in fact, as can possibly be seen. In the present end whave goosan, capel, quarts, and good stones of ore, and the lode altogether presents very promising indications. We purpose continuing this driving, and bope in a few days to be able to ascertain if this ore is made by the junction of two lod

FERSTAN: Dec. 20.

BRONFLOYD.—Engine-shaft: The ore is improving fast as we get down, especially on the south-west lode; the depth is now 17 fms., at which point we must cut a plat, to facilitate our workings.—J. Jones: Dec. 16.

The improvement continuoes; the ground became softer, when small strings of ore appeared, varying in size, and now they extend the whole width of the shaft; in some places from 1 to 2 in. wide. The best ore dips fast west and south, and the shaft does not carry either north or south wall of the lode; by all appearances, therefore this ground will turn out a large quantity of ore after we get the shaft through, and which can then be stoped with advantage from the plat we are about to cut.—J. Jones: Dec. 20.

Inner: Dec. 20.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the 10 east has improved a little since reported on last; tis now producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and from present appearances I expect it sill become more valuable in the enauing week. The men have completed cutting rinze, plat, &c., and resumed sinking last night; the value of the lode is as previously sported, worth 201, per fm. This week we have been working on a piece of ground a the stope, which yielded but asmall quantity of ore; this we were compelled to do, a get at a much better lode making over the ground alluded to; the average value f the stope is now 151, per fm. On the whole, the mine is looking very well indeed, —J. Roacu: Dec. 20,

BUTTERION.—We have recited.

-J. ROGH: Dec. 20.

BUTTERDON.—We have no alteration to notice in the north end since last reportant of the men have been engaged during the past week driving south, where the de is divided by a horse of killas, about 2½ ft. wide; the western part of it is 9 in, ide, the eastern part is 5 in. wide, both of which are composed of fluor spar, interdeted with lead ore throughout.—T. GRENFELL: Dec. 17.

persed with lead ore throughout.—T. GREFFEL: Dec. 17.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—In the 60 west the ground continues stiff, and the water lows as freely from the bottom of the level as when first cut. In the 60 south the round is favourable; we do not take down any lode in the end, the water being to trong; most likely it is coming from Old Harrowbarrow lode. In the cross-cut orth, in the 60, the ground is hard, wet, and troublesome for driving.—W. Cooke.

north, in the fig. the round is hard, wet, and troublesome for driving.—W. Cooks, CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 33 fm. level west and the 20 fm. level west are each producing good stones of yellow ore, and look promising to improve. Other parts of the mine continue much the same as when last reported.—W. Robers: Dec. 15.

CARRACK-DEWS UNITED.—On the whole, we have to note an improvement since our last report. The lode at Eley's shaft is 12 in. wide, and seems changing from the to copper; we cannot give you the value until we get a little deeper. In the 30, east of this shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of capel and spar, with the and copper intermixed through it, worth from 5t. to 6t. per fm.; in the same level of the same character, worth 4t. per fm. At Battery shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth (say) 3t. 10s. per fm.; the lode here has copper ore throughout, but more particularly in the castern end of it. In the 30, east of this shaft, the lode (north lode) is about 2 ft. wide, composed of prime, spar, mundic, and copper, worth 4t. per fm. The south lode, cut by the cross-cut in this level, is small, with a little copper ore in it, the ground being hard at present. We have commenced sinking a winze under the 20 on the south lode; there is good copper ore in it.—Wm. Hollow, jun.; M. Duns; Dec. 17.

CASTELL.—During the past week, we have sunk the engine-shaft 3 ft. The part

M. DUNN: Dec. 17.

CASTELL.—During the past week, we have sunk the engine-shaft 3 ft. The part of the lode sinking upon continues very hard, composed principally of blende, quartz, porphyry, and spotted with lead ore, yielding about 4 tons of blende per fm., and looking very promising; the lode is from 6 to 7 fms. wide. The south side of the shaft appears to contain the greatest portion of blende at present.—J. LESTER: Dec. 15.

CAYLAN.—Eagle Rock Lode, Powell's Level: The stope above this level is producing 7 cwts. of ore per fathom.—Barkell's Level: The stope above this level is producing—cast of No. 1 winze 10 cwts. of ore per fathom, and west 6 cwts. per fm. The stope west of No. 2 winze is producing about 6 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is looking very promising, and producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The end going south, on the South Eagle Rock lode, is unproductive.—James Barkell.: Dec. 19.

unproductive,—James Barrell: Dec. 19.

CLEW BAY.—This week we have sunk Boyle's shaft 2 ft, 6 in.; the lode continues much the same as last reported, being 6 feet wide, and continuing to yield a list tle copper; the underlie is very regular, and judging from the present appearance of the ore, and the general character of the lode, I think the time is not far distant when we shall have a good bunch of ore. The ground in the winze still continues rather hard for sinking, and this week have sunk only I foot 9 in.; the horse is becoming larger, but we are still able to command both walls of the lode by sinking right médium in the horee, which is 5 feet wide. The branch of copper in this winze is full 6 in. wide, and dips towards Boyle's shaft, which is 15 fms. west; but we shall not intersect it there until we are deeper, nor shall I drive a level until we reach the 15 fm. level below the adit, when I hope to have a good back to stope away; I entertain no doubt whateve either as to quality or quantity. I will forward you a box of specimens taken from the winze shaft, and as soon as I recover from my accident, I will begin preparing the copper now at surface for market.—J. Hrosins: Dec. 14.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In the cross-cut driving south of the lode, towards Slater's

I will begin preparing the copper now at surface for market.—J. Hisoins: Dec. 14.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In the cross-ent driving south of the lode, towards Stater's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, which is being done at 41. 10s. per fm.—J. Delebidge; E. Cheowin: Dec. 17.

CROSSGILL AND TEES HEAD CONSOLS.—We have sunk about 3 ft. the last week in the sump, and just touched on the copper hazle; the vein is about 4 ft. wide, and looking very favourable, but the water has very much increased, and is now very troublesome.—J. Collon: Dec. 17.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—During the last week, we have sunk on the northlode 2 fms., which is now 7 fms. from surface. This lode has improved; it contains more gossan than we have yet seen, with spots of black and yellow ore, and has every appearance of greater improvement. We are pushing on the trial shaft to get down on the lode, which will be 3 fms. further, making the shaft 11 fms. deep. 1 have to inform you that, in sinking a pit 30 fms. cast of the cross-course, about 9 ft. deep, we have a lode 7 feet wide, which presents a splendid appearance; and from the present indications, seen as near the surface, I have every reason to believe it will prove productive.—J. Lord: Dec. 19.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The 20, driving cast, is a very kindly lode, produc-

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The 20, driving cost, is a very kindly lode, produg mundic and ore. The stopes in the back of this level are much the same as h nundic and ore. The stopes in the back of this level are much the same as last ted. The 20, driving west, has very much improved during the mast week, now t wide, composed of soft candy spar and good stones of ore, a very fine looking The stopes in the back of this level are much the same as last reported, produc-od ore. The cross-cut in the 32 is now driven 6 fins., and we are just at the

ing good ore. The cross-cut in the 32 is now driven 6 fms., and we are just at the point of intersecting the lode. The water having been drained from the western shaft, we have commenced driving a 10 fathom level east and west; the lode is looking well in both ends, and we are laying open good orey ground.—W. NEILL: Dec. 20.

EAGLEBROOK.—The thaw has enabled us to commence again to work the mine; the men will recommence the 20 fm, level this afternoon. It will be some days before the water is sufficiently out of the 20 to recommence; the end men will then commence to divide and case the shaft. Since the last report, we have continued to sink the winze, and are down now 6 ft.; this winze is within 1 fm. of the west end of the adit level, and 25 fms. west of the shaft. We are happy to say that in sinking this winze we have very good ore, more than suificient to pay for the sinking, if it holds as it is, which we have every reason to expect, as there is good ore in the 10 fathom level, a distance of from 4 to 5 fms. east of this winze. As regards the other work, as previously said, all sinking has been stopped by the frost; on surface we are getting on with the raft wheel for the crushing-mill, and shall put down the gigging hutches and flat buddle this week, and get on as fast as the weather will permit with all other work. We feel no doubt now of speedily opening out a good drain of ore ground west of the winze.—Ws. Spooker, Henry Track: Dec. 18.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The 43 fm. level west, since driving from the cross-cut,

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The 43 fm. level west, since driving from the cross-cut, is without change, it being still a strong sparry lode. The 22 fm. level end west has a fine branch of ore, about 1½ foot high from the bottom of the level, and the rest of the end is saving work for lead, with a more favourable rock coming in from the bottom. The men are making fair progress in clearing out the 12 fm. level west; we find that the staff coming from it pays well for washing. The pitches are variable in produce, but the tributers, on the whole, are making fair wages. We have had a fine thaw, with a little rain, so we have water in abundance.—R. Williams: Dec. 17.

EAST CARADON.—In driving the 40 cross-cut, south from the conjugation.

EAST CARADON.—In driving the 40 cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, the ground continues to be stiff granite. In driving the 20 cross-cut, south from Williams's shaft, we have cut into Symons's lode about 3 ft.; for this breadth the lode; composed chiefly of gossan and quarts, intermixed with green carbonate and spots of copper.—J. Seccomas: Dec. 19.

pper.—., excounts: 10c. 10.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is 7 fms. from surface; the greatill favourable for sinking, and is a beautiful stratum. We have employed on to sink on the caunter lode; it is about 6 ft. wide, composed of flockan and

san. I never saw a more promising lode at surface. I would recommend that four men be employed in the afti level, on the course of the east and west lode, and drive by intersect the canner; this will give high backs, and will be the means of saving a good deal of water from the ongine. The buildings and every other branch of work are progressing satisfactorily,—Johns Dalk: Dec. 19.

EAST CARRAS.—The lode west-months of the course of

s good deal of water from the engine. The buildings and every other branch of work are progressing satisfactority.—Johns Dake: Dec. 19.

EAST GARRAS.—The lode previously referred to in the Pond is at present split up, and until we get it down into settled ground, we shall not be able to ascertain its underlay. In the course of a week or ten days I hope to be enabled to asyomething more satisfactory relative to that, as well as other lodes we are working upon in the sett, one of which we have been sinking two or three exploring pits on, under the most promising indications, and shall without delay, sink a shaft with all the speed possible.—J. CHANTION: Dec. 15.

EAST GOLDSCOPE.—The lode in the shaft is going down very regular, worth I ton of ore per fathom, the ground improving. The severe frost continues, and we have great difficulty to keep the wheel going.—J. Frank: Dec. 20.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have commenced driving the 100. The 66 is just the same as when hast reported on, producing stones ofore and mundle o ccasionally. The 55 east is looking well. We have broken the last few stems working some good rocks of ore, better than for some days past. The end, west of cross-cut; is looking promising, producing some good work. Altogether we are looking cheering.—Wal. METHERELL: Dec. 20.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—We have put the flat-rods to work, which answer well,

rocks of ore, better than for some days past. The end, west of cross-cut, is looking promising, producing some good work. Altogether we are looking cheering.—Wa. Methershelt. Dec. 20.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—We have put the flat-rods to work, which answer well, and have drained the water from the 10 on North Buller lode, and we resumed driving the 10 east and west from the flat-rod shaft yesterday. The ground at the engine-shaft continues moderately easy for sinking, and I hope by the end of January, 1856, we shall be deep enough for another level. The ground in the adit, and 12 cross-cuts, is still favourable for driving. The lode in the 12, east from engine-shaft, is 16 oot wide, chiefly of mundic, containing spots of ore, and the ground much easier for driving. The lode in the 22, east from the engine-shaft, is 126, ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, sad has a very promising appearance.—Dec. 15.

ESGAIR MWYN.—The agents communicate no alteration in the mine of any importance this week, excepting having effected the communication between the rise in the 15 and adit, which enables them to resume rising. They report the breaking up of the frost, whereby dressing operations will be resumed.—F. Routsnow, sec.

FEE DONALD.—The lode in level B end, driving west on Smiddy lode, is much easier as it has been for some time, producing stones of ore, but not to value—set to six men, at 41. 15s. per fm. The back stoping over this level has a very promising appearance, worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—set to two men, at 21. 10s. per fm. The winze sinking under level A is producing saving work, worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—set to two men, at 21. 10s. per fm. The winze sinking under level A is producing saving work, worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—set to two men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The winze sinking under level A is producing saving work, worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—set to two men, at 31. 10s. per for. The rock shows indications of a kindly appearance.

GAUTON UNITED.—This prop

of ore.—J. Hambly: Dec. 21.

GLMAR.—Michell's flat-rod shaft is now down to the 20 fm. level; the branches are regular, and producing a little tin. The 10 fm. level, west of Michell's flat-rod shaft, is unproductive at present. The deep adit level, west of ditto, is producing stamping work for tin. A winze sinking below this level is worth 4f. per fm. for tin. The deep adit level, east of Field's shaft, is worth 4f. per fm. for tin. The deep adit level, east of Field's shaft, is worth 4f. per fm. In the 30 fm. level, east from the engine-shaft, no lock has been taken down during the week. In our surface operations, the weather has retarded the progress of the masons. All other work goes on satisfactorily.—WM. Johns; John Morgon: Dec. 15.

GREAT POLGGOUNT.—The engine of the flat of the same shaft in the surface of the masons.

taken down during the week. In our surface operations, the weather has retarded the progress of the masons. All other work goes on satisfactorilly.—Wst. Johns; John Morcon: Dec. 15.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is down 9½ fathoms below the 116, the ground favourable, but the lode still disordered by the olvan. The 116 has been driven about 3 fms. during the last month, and we have cut through the lode, which is rich for tin, and full 2½ ft. wide, but the ground to the south, where we are driving, is hard, and we cannot make so much dispatch as we could wish. In the cross-cut driving south to cut the main part of the lode, in the 106, reported in our last, we have, according to our anticipations, met with it, and are happy to say that it is a a good lode, about 2 feet wide; we consider this discovery to be of considerable importance, for it may be remembered that this part of the lode was completely disordered in the 96, but being now free from this, and good for in, there is every reason to expect that it will be at least equally as productive in deeper levels. We propose shortly to strike off a cross-cut in the 116, to cut it there also. The winsze is still sinking under the 84, to meet the cross-cut driving south in the 96; the lode is producing some good tinstuff, and when this work is completed will open out some good tribute ground. The Boskellan lode, in the 20, continues to look well; it has been opened for about 5 ms. in length, and the end is still rich for tin. We shall sink a winze on the course of this lode from the 20 to the level below. The cross-cut is not yet in to this lode in the 30, but when connected with the winze, will give proper facility for working this part.—J. Peckky; R. Hascock; E. Dowsras: Dec. 19.

GREAT SORTRIDGE.—We are still driving on the course of the lode east, which is not quite so large in the present end as we have seen it at other places; its underlay is about 3 ft. 2 in. the fin. In driving north we have cut a lode about 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartx, and p

mouth shaft, is large, and flattering for an improved value. We have a fine bunch of ore in the pitch east of the wince, sunk from the 130 to the 142, and will yield 5 to 6 tons per fathom.—T. Richards: Dec. 19.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 61 is improving going east, and I hope in a menth or two to have a bunch of ore at this point. The lode in the 51 east is 1 ft. wide, and improving for lead. The 51 west is as last reported. The 40, on the caunter, is still the same. The lode in the stopes is 1½ ft. wide, I ft. of which is almost solid lead. The tribute pitches are looking pretty well. Other parts of the mine are much the same.—J, Rockars: Dec. 18.

HAWKMOOR.—Since the last general meeting the eastern shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft.; the bottom of this shaft is now 12 fathoms below the 30; here we have cut a plat, and driven east 9 ft., on a lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the western end of the shaft, in the 40, is 2 ft. wide, and of a very promising nature, composed of fluor-spar, peach, mundle, and spois of copper ore. From this place we shall very soon commence a cross cut south, to intersect the south lode, which can only be a few fathoms distant, as a large stream of water is coming into the shaft from the south side. The 30 has been extended east 72 fms. 6 ft. through a lode, 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore: this end is for the present suspended, and a rise commenced from the back, to communicate with the 20; in this rise we expect to meet the shoots of ore goon down in the bottom of the levels above. The 20 east has been driven shout 2 fms. in the present end; the lode is poor; we have stoped from the back of this level 4 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. of the lode, producing on an averuge 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom, and still continues to look well. We have three pitches, four men in each, working in back of the 30, at an average ribute of 125. 6d. in 1t., and the men are getting fair wages, and working with spirit. We have also a stope in the back of this level,

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Morris's engine-shaft is now 10 ft. below the 85, the lode in which is 4 feet wide, and worth from 3 to 4 tons of good ore per fathom, with unmistakeable evidences of further improvement. It is now absolutely necessary to cut a plat at this depth, and alter the pitwork for an increased depth, which will occupy not less than from four to five weeks from this date. We have resumed the sinking of Doidge's winze below the 85, and I doubt not of a change for the better taking place here also. Other points of operation continue much as last reported on.

—W. Richards:

-W. Richards: Dec. 13.

HOLMBUSH.—The 145 fm. level west continues in hard ground, and the progress is very slow. In the 145 cast the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The western, middle, and eastern stopes are each producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 132, east of diagonal, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good saving work. In the 132, east of diagonal, the lode is divided into branches; it is now producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 132, on the south copper branch, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundle. At the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, good progress is being made. The tribute department is without material alteration.

KESWICK.—Below I give you the value of the workings at Brandley, which I think highly satisfactory:—The 40 north is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm., and improving. The 40 south is worth 10 cwts.; the 40 south rise, 20 cwts.; the 30 north, 6 cwts.; the rise in the same level, 15 cwts.; Harrison's stope, No. 1, 12 cwts.; No. 2, 15 cwts.; Salt sump stope, 10 cwts.; Graham's stope, No. 1, 12 cwts.; No. 2, 15 cwts.; Lancaster's rise, 18 cwts.; and Lyme's rise, 6 cwts. of ore per fm.—R. B. Sherherd.

LADY BERTHA.—The western end is not yet improved. There is a little more

LADY BERTHA.—The western end is not yet improved. There is a little morn mundic in the eastern end, but I hope this will soon change again; it is as promising a lode as can be seen. The winze under the 10 fm. level is improving, and there is every appearance of being near a large course of ore. There is no alteration in the stopes.—W. Goss: Dec. 18.

is every appearance of being near a large course of ore. There is no alteration in the stopes.—W. Goss: Dec. 18.

— I find, from being underground to-day, the winze sinking below the 10 fm. level is much improved. The men came to me this morning, saying they had cut a splendid course of ore in the winze, but I found, on closer inspection, it was yellow mundio, with beautiful spots of ore in it. From past experience, I should say we are closef on a large bunch or course of ore. This is an important place, and I shall advise you, if not every day, every other. The stopes are without change. The lode in the 10 end east is 7 ft, wide, orey throughout; a finer lode cannot be seen, and one that will produce large quantities of ore.—W. Goss: Dec. 19.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—We have not taken shows the lode in the 50 west fast this month; but were we have pricked into it, we find it swift contains a little ore, mixed with capet and mandie. The lode in the set, exact of sease whesh; he altitle improved in size and appearance. We are carrying a piece of the north part about 4 ft, wide, which contains good spots of ore, with capet and mandie. It also the close is locking much the same as for some three past. There exertfully examined the killas, and also the capet at the Devon Great Consols, and compared it with ours here, and find that their killas is apotted very similar to ours.—Dec. 18.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the winze sinking under the 30 fm. level is looking well, it is I foot wide, worth 15½, per fathom; the rise in the back of this winze is not quite so good as it has been; nevertheless, we have still a good lode there. The lode in the 30, east of flookan, is small, with good work for tim. We think there is a part of the lode further south, which is likely to fall in with the part we already have, by driving east a short distance. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of Woolmer's shaft, is in two parts, being divided by a horse of killas; there is tin in both parts. When the horse wears out we think we shall have an improvement. In the 10, cast of the eastern flookan, the lode is 2½ feet wide, 10 yet settled from the effects of the flookan, but with rich stones of tin in it. In the 20 fm. level, cast of Eley's shaft, the lode is 9 feet wide, with stones of tin in the north part of it; we are expecting an improvement here daily. The tin already stamped we are dressing with all speed. With regard to the question of driving the level through the western flookan from the engine-shaft, instead of sinking Eley's shaft, Capt. Vivian and myself have been conferring toget: cr, and it is our joint opinion that the matter should be delayed for a short time longer. We are told that Pau's Downs engine is about to stop next week; should this be the case, we sh

bargain-buyers if the adventurers did not choose to dress it.—P. PASCOE: Dec. 18. MOLLAND,—The pitches in the old mine are much the same in value as last reported. At the eastern mine, the men in the shaft, sinking below the adit, have during the past week been sinking on the branch referred to in my last report, which we find to be the main part of the lode, about 1½ ft. wide, with a small leader of ore on the south part, not much to value. The lode has also changed its underlie from south to north, consequently we have commenced sinking the shaft again, as no doubt it will come in the shaft in the course of sinking. The lode in the acit tend, driving east, is unsettled at present—ground good for driving. The frost having disappeared, we have sampled our ore (20 tons), which I hope will be taken to Barnstaple in time to be shipped off for Swassea either on Saturday or Monday next.—T. BENNETTS: Dec. 12.

have sampled our ore (20 tons), which I hope will be taken to Barnstaple in time to be shipped off for Swanese either on Saturday or Monday next.—T. Bennetts: Dec. 19.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—During the past month the shaftmen have been engaged in completing the shaft to the 45; they are well on with the casing, fixing of indiders, &c.; the night shift have commenced to drive the cross-cut north in the above level. Operations have been impeded by the necessity of putting three new plates on the boiler, whereby a delay of five days was caused; the boiler is now almost as good as new, and it is bejed that the cutting of the Wheal Canning lode will supply sufficient fresh water for condensing, which will be a great saving of time, and expense of cleaning. The north cross-cut, in the 45, has been driven 3 ft. 6 in., and is set to drive, at 11.1 los. per fm., by six men. The south cross-cut, in the 25, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 1 in., and is set to drive by six men. The south cross-cut, in the 25, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 1 in. and is set to drive by six men. The north lode, No. 3, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 1 in. and is set to drive by six men. The north lode, No. 3, has been driven upon cast 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is a little larger. The north lode, No. 3, has been driven upon cast 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is a little larger of the driven cast 2 fms. 5 ft.; the lode has also been driven on west 4 ft. 2 in.; and is composed of mundic, peach, and spar, and has a promising appearance; It is set to drive by six men, at 81. (b), per fathom. In the 25, on this lode, a tribute pitch to three men, at 12s. in 11. for tim. The orcas-cut to the whim-shaft, him the 25, has been driven 5 ft. 6 in., and the shaft has been sawk to that level. The ventilation is now excellent in that part of the mine. The shaft is set to be squared up by two men, for 31. 10s. The costening pit No. 2, on Wheal Canning lode, was sunk 12 ft., when the lode was found to be as large and equally as promising as it appeared in No. 1.— Jawak Richakns:

peared in No. 1.—JAMES RICHARDS: Dec. 15.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 12 fm. level, east from John Michael's shaft, maintains its size, and the ground is favourable for rising, with good stones of ore and blende making their appearance on the hanging wall. The men above, who have taken on tribute to sink on the rise, have been taking down the killas on both side of the lode, to make room for working the latter to advantage this week, but they will commence breaking ore on Monday or Tuesday next, and we hope to be able to report or its value next week. The building operations have been retarded during the week through frost, which has visited us during the last three or four days, but to-day the weather has been more favourable for working.—J. PRINCE: Dec. 15.

weather has been more favourable for working.—J. PRINCE: Dec. 15.

NORTH FRANCES.—The lode in the 42 west, on Vernon's, is changed since Thursday, by some branches crossing the end, which have cut out the ore; the lode is fair for driving, and we may soon expect a change. We have driven through 5 fms. of good ore ground. The lode at Eale's shaft is fair, and produces a finer gossan than we have elsewhere seen upon it. The ground at Stainsby's shaft is much the same as when last reported.—P. Hoskins: Dec. 15.

NORTH LEVANT.—Geover Lode: Since we wrote you last, the shaftmen have been engaged in fixing a lift, and dividing and casing the engine-shaft from the 20 to the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 30 cast is 2 ft. wide, producing a little in; the lode in the 30 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 31, per fm. The lode in the 20 end cast is worth about 91, per fm.; the 20 end west is still unproductive.—Borlase's Lode: In the stopes in the bottom of the middle adit, east of Borlase's shaft, the lode is worth 181, per fm.; in the stopes west 121, per fm. We have commenced driving a cross-cut in the deep adit to communicate to the Mexico shaft, when we intend driving cast under the workings in the middle adit level.—J. Bernær: Dec. 15.

NORTH TOWY.—In the north end in the 20 fm. level the lode yields from 6 to

out in the deep ant to commingate to the Mexico sint, when we intend utiving essumier the workings in the middle adit level.—J. BENNETT: Dec. 15.

NORTH TOWY.—In the north end in the 20 fm. level the lode yields from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead per fm., and in the bottom of the level the men last night broke stones of solid lead, from 20 to 40 lbs. weight. In the south end in this level, I think we shall soon have an improvement. The lode in the winze below the 10 contains 5 cwts. of lead per fm.—W. H. RETNOLDS: Dec. 15.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—Painter's engine-shaft men have completed the plat at the 22, and sunk the shaft 8 ft. below the said level, for bearers and cistern, &c., which we hope to fix with the lifts at the end of the week, when we shall immediately resume the sinking with all possible speed. The lode in the 22 cast is better defined, and improving as the end gets off from the flookan. At the same level, west from the above mentioned shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing occasional stones of good quality copper ore. The lode in the 10 cast is 14 in. wide, worth 16, per fm., driving at 55s. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 10, is 1 ft. wide, worth 14 per fm., stoping at 25s. per fm. In driving the 10 south, towards Harvey's lode, the ground has recently much improved, which will enable us to see the lode carrier than we anticipated. The tributers are working with spirit, and are making fair wages at the different tributes.—S. S. NORLI; J. W. Chasse: Dec. 18.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The trial shaft on the western ground is now

the different tributes.—S. S. NOELL; J. W. Chase: Dec. 18.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The trial shaft on the western ground is now sunk 5 fms. below the 30, the lode continues about 6 ft. wide, with good spots of ore. There is no alteration to notice in the other parts of the mine since last report, except the western stopes in the back of the 50, where the lode is much improved, at present yielding full 4 tons of rich quality ore per fm.—A. Pavon: Dec. 19.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—We are progressing very satisfactorily with the driving of the end at Wheal Thomas. The lode is from 5 to 6 ft, wide, composed of spar, sulphur, and strong spots of copper ore. There is a quantity of water coming from the end. The lead ore is forwarded to Truro, and will be sold on the 21st inst.—S. Keast: Dec. 18.

—S. Keasy: Dec. 18.
OOLA.—During the last week, we have driven the adit end about 6 feet. The end is letting out a great deal of water, which is an indication of a large lode before uv; and the lode is now more favourable for driving, containing stones of silver-lead once, the new shaft has been sunk about 3 fms. since last report, and is producing both ead and copper ore. We have almost 2 tons of lead ready for market, and by the end of the present month our parcel of between 30 and 40 tons of copper ore will be eady to ship to Swansca.—J. Stevens: Dec. 15.

end of the present month our parcel of between 30 and 40 tons of copper ore will be really to by sunsea.—J. Strevas: Dec. 15.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—During the past week the sumpmen have been engaged cutting ground in the 68 for a barrow road for fixing a plunger-lift in that ievel. In the rise in the back of the 68, west of the engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 101, per fathom for tin. In the stopes in the back of the 68, east of Martin's lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 201, per fathom for tin. In the 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 4½ feet wide, worth 801, to 1001, per fathom for tin. In the 55 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is hove by a slide, and was not seen in this level by the former workers. We have cut the lode above the slide, and it has a good appearance, yielding 3 cwts. of black tin per 100 sucks. In the stopes in the 68, west of the crosscut, on engine lode, the lode is worth from 184, to 201, per fathom. In the 65 cast the lode is from 12 to 14 feet wide, worth 251, per fathom. In the 55 cross-cut, north of ourn whim shaft, towards the tin lode, the ground is favourable, but no appearance of any lode as yet. In the 40 cross-cut, east of Street shaft, towards Bragg's, the ground is favourable for driving, being near the cross-cutse. Out tribute on Skinner's lode is yielding about the usual quantity of tinstuff and produce. We are getting on fast with our surface works, and the engineers are busily engaged fixing the machinery. The masons are using every effort to be in readiness with the calciner for burning the tin when wanted. Our new boiler is on the mine for the 70-in-engine, and we infend sking it at once.—J. Debabors; J. CARPENTER: Dec. 15.

PEMBROKE AND EAST GRINNIS.—At Reid's engine and whim-sbafts the ground

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Reid's engine and whim-shafts the ground is still favorable; we are sinking about 4 ft. per week. The cross-cut in the 70 is extended towards the lode 25 fms., and the ground continues without any material atteration. In the 134 west no lode has been taken down since last reported. In the 122 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, looking very kindly, and producing good stones of couper ore. In the 112 cast the lode is 3 ft. wide specified with over throughout. The variety of the last from the last from the dam, in order to protect of the man the part of the man the part of the man the variety of the mine. The tributes in the back of this level cast from the dam, in order to prove the lode in that part of the mine. The tributes in the back of this level are breaking some good work for copper ore. Our tribute department is looking satisfactorily.—John Dalk; G. T. TREVERK: Dec. 18.

PENHAUGER.—We have not as yet resumed our underground workings.—T.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode has improved since I wrote you last, and we have broken some good saving work. Our prospects are very cheering indeed, and I think the time is not far distant when we shall have a sampling of copper ore.

—R. DAVIES: Dec. 17.

-R. DAVIES: Dec. 17.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—This mine is kindly; our object has been of late to see as much as possible of the 44 fm. level; and by extending this level, we have found that the lode has been made larger, and produces tin nearer the engine-shaft than in the upper levels, and that the hard grante rock is the same sort in which the shaft has been sinking; it appears eastward to be more decomposed; therefore, coupling this with several cross-courses that we have to the east, dipping west, it now appears that our present shaft will ultimately be in a good position: we have driven through nearly 20 fms. of moderate tin ground, and commenced stamping with 12 heads at Fowey Consols, night and day. At present the 44 end is between two small cross-courses.—J. Puckey.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We are roing on very satisfactorily with the driv-

man ross-courses.—J. Puckey.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We are going on very satisfactorily with the drivng of the cross-cut; the stratum holds good, and quite congenial for tin ores.—R.

DATIES: NOV. 17.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The adit level, on the Lambo lode, is now driven to within 6 fms. of a promising lode, called Buller's, where the lodes intersect, and where I fully calculate that something valuable will be the result. We have also reached theoress-course to within 35 fms., running into the Rosewarne United Mines, where good deposits of ore may be expected. The stope in back of adit, on the Lambo lode, is producing some good tin, more than double the expense of taking it away. We have put two men more to stope on this lode, 50 fms. further west, where

nd that four LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA -We have co 186 19 19 19 19 10 10

some tons of copper are have been raised and sold, which becaght upwards left life per large. The shalt up the grey ore lade, where we are sinking perpendicular, has not yet reached it, but we are daily expecting it to so. The Wheat Unity lode, which runs into this sett for upwards of 130 tms., is traced by them within a few fathoms of our boundary, north and west in their set; it has a most promising appearance, equal in the back to the best deposits that I have seen in depth. On the whoie, i consider this sett a most promising and desirable speculation, there being 8 or 10 distinct lodes, running nearly parallel, which have been productive where they have been seen and wrought on to the west.—G. Francis: Dec. 10.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The new shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 19 fms. on the course of the lode, which is improving for copper ore as we go deeper, and I have no doubt that in anking another lift we shall have a profitable concern.—T. Trewwerk: Dec. 20.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—In the cross-cut north in the 50 we have intersected the lode, which is about 3½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good work, worth about 1½ ton, or 121, per fathom; the western end in the 40 is worth 1½ ton, or 121, per fathom; the cross-cut north in the same level. The eastern end in the same level is worth about 1 ton, or 7!, per fm.; the winze sinking in the bottom of the same level is worth about 1 ton, or 7!, per fm.; the winze sinking in the bottom of the same level west of Hitchina's shaft, is still in gossan, but spotted throughout with black and yellow ore; Bakerley's stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 14 ton, or 140, per fm.; the pickes in the back of the same level, is worth 14 ton, or 140, per fm.; the pickes in the back of the same level, is worth 14 ton, or 140, per fm.; the pickes in the back of the same level, we to 4 the third work on Saturday next.—James Merritagell. Dec. 20.

Merierekel: Dec. 20.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft is 2 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar and ore, worth 1½ ton of the latter per fathom. The lode in the 43 fm. level, west of Red Whim shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathoms. Red Whim shaftmen are engaged cutting ground for tramroad, putting in penthouse, &c., preparatory to sinking under the 49 fm. level, which I hope to have completed by the end of this week. In the 36 fm. level west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good saving work.—J. Phillips, jun.: Dec. 19.

SOUTH CRENVER.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 64, is favourable. The ground is easier in the cross-cut in the 81, towards the engine-shaft; we have about 4½ to 5 fms. to drive to be under the engine-shaft. The lode in the 74, cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 74, cast of Gord's shaft, is 15, twice, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 64, to a to 5 for 8, a shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 64, cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 64, cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the fish cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the fish cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the fish cast of Gord's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 71 is a dround in the winze sinking below the 64, west of flat-rod shaft, towards the back of the 74, is favourable; no lode taken down this week.—J. Delbadder.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The prospects and progress of the mine are

BAIDGE; E. CHEGWIN: Dec. 17.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The prospects and progress of the mine are much the same as stated in my last, with the exception of a little improvement in the 37 west, where the lode contains more gossan and quarts, intermixed with a small portion of black ore; there is every indication of the lode becoming profitably productive at a deeper level,—J. Cock: Dec. 19.

much the same as stated in my last, with the exception of a little improvement in the 37 west, where the lode contains more gossan and quartz, intermixed with a small portion of black ore; there is every indication of the lode becoming profitably productive at a deeper level.—J. Cock: Dec. 19.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—In the 60 cross-cut north the ground continues favourable. In the 50 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, ground easy, but not producing any ore at present.—WM. ROBERTS:—Dec. 15.

SOUTH WHEAL ROBERT.—According to your request, I have this day inspected this mine, and find the south lode, opened on, to be from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prism, and spar, underlay about 2½ ft. in a fm. The north lode, underlaying north, is from 6 to 7 feet wide, producing rich stones of gossan, prism, and spar, underlay about 2½ ft. in a fm. The north lode, underlaying north, is from 6 to 7 feet wide, producing rich stones of gossan, prism, quarts, and capel. They have a middle lode, not yet opened upon. This sett is bounded north by North Wheal Robert, and west by Sortridge Consols. Proon the appearance of these lodes, I believe it to be a fair speculation.—A. Barrat : Dec. 20.

— I have cleared and secured the adit level, which I find to be a cross-out driven 20 fms., and holed to the shaft. We have been engag, d clearing up, but the shaft not being cleared up to this level, I cannot, therefore advise you whether there are any drivings on the course of the lode or not, and neither can I inform you of the depth of the shaft, as it appears to be sunk below this level. However, no time shall be lost in proving the extent of these old workings. During the past week I have discovered and laid open the back of a splendid lookings. During the past week I have discovered and laid open the back of a splendid looking parallel lode, which is traversing south of tends and the state of the sea of a special south of the forms 70 fms., bearing 70 fms. south of east and north of west, composed of rich gressan, qua

in back of the 20 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the rise in back of the 20 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground.—Dec. 15.

SOUTH WHEAL WREY.—This sett is very extensive, full 1½ mile from north to south, and at least § mile from east to west, with more than the usual advantages for working. An adit can be brought in at least from 35 to 40 fms. deep; this is a very important point, as it will prove the lodes to a considerable depth at a very triding expense. From the situation of the ground, it must avidently take in nearly the whole of the lodes of Wheal Wrey. The geological features of this sett, consider, are unequalted in the district. The stratum is a beautiful soft mineralised elayhe whole in the district. The stratum is a beautiful soft mineralised elayhe whole in the district. The stratum is a beautiful soft mineralised elayhe whole holds are an advantaged expenses. The stratum of the sightest doubt of its becoming a great and valuable property.—Jause Edwards.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—Dowson's is sunk now 8 fms. 4 feet towards the 35. The 25 end east is the same as last reported. The 25 end west, on the tin lode, is looking very promising. We have some very rich thin taking away the lode to fix slates, &c. In the 15 east there is no change; the ground is very favourable for driving. At Young's shaft, the nickel branch continues very good at present. We have not yet cut the nickel branch east in the 35 fm. level; we are, however, daily expecting to meet it. In the 25 end, going towards Dowson's shaft, the main part of the lode appears to have hove south: we are now driving south to cut it. Our tribute department looks favourable; and as soon as we can command the whole of the time of our whim-engine to hault the stuff, we shall be enabled to set several other pitches.—R. W. WILLIAMS: 10 Edw. 15 fm. level, driving east from a ump shaft, is 3 ft. with sentents and the study of the towards.

SWANPOOL.—The lode in the 80 fm. level, driving east from sump shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundle, with good stones of lead; the ground is getting more soft and congenial for lead as we drive east toward the shoot of lead gone down in the bottom of the 70. We have cut a branch in the 70 cross-cut driving south, it is poor for lead; I purpose to drive a fm. or two more in this cross-cut, and then resume driving the 70 east, in which there is a good stone of lead. The lode in the 30, west of engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of clay, decomposed killas, and a little nundle, with spots of lead. The lode in the 40, east of new shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan and mundle, with spots of lead. We have intersected a branch in the cross-cut driving south of the 30, poor for lead. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving west from new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and mundle, with spots of lead. We have intersected a branch in the cross-cut driving south of the 30, poor for lead. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west from new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and mundle, with good stones of lead. We have driven through some good lead ground in this level, and have a pitch working in the bottom, at 30s, per ton. We shall set another in the back next survey-day. The pitches are looking pretty well, and I think we shall got near 30 tons for our next sampling. We have cut a lode in costeaning the ground cast of the pool, which has a kindly appearance. I intend to sink on it a trial shaft, and commence driving the akt east from the pool, which will give us good backs on the lode as we drive cast.—J. Tawwan: Dec. 12.

TAMAR SHLYER-LEAD.—In the 1215 fm. level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing

backs on the lode as we drive east.—J. Trawner: Dec. 12.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fm. level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 18 owts. of lead per fm.; the two stopes in the back have somewhat improved, and are now yielding on an average 15 owts. per fathom. The lode in the 205 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing good stamps-work, the ground being still easy for driving; and the stope in the back is returning 8 cwts. per fm. In the 190 end, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 18 owts. of ore per fm.; the stopes also are looking much the same as last reported, the produce per fm. being as follows:—No. 1, 1 ton 15 cwts.; No. 2, 1 ton 9 cwts.; No. 3, 1 ton 4 cwts.; No. 4, 1 ton 2 cwts.; and No. 5,1 ton. The other three are likewise returning profitably. The eastern lode, driving south in the 175, is 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, giving 12 cwts. per fm., and the stope in the back 16 cwts. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 175 and 160 fm. levels are yielding favourably.—Wm. Ronner: Dec. 17. . 17

Ronns: Dec. 17.

TEES SIDE.—In consequence of the frost, our wheel has been standing a week, and the water rose up to only 5 fms. from surface. The men have been employed at Metal Band, four driving east on the main vein; the ground looks kindly, lode 3 ft. wide. composed of flooksn, jack, quartz, and lead ore, price 50s. per fm.; two men driving a cross-cout south to East Providence south vein, price 50s, per fm., supposed to be about 10 fms. to drive to out the vein; and two men clearing the air-shaft, to ventilate the mine. The wheel started again on Friday morning last, and I think it will work with so little cost that we had better keep the water down, if possible. If the weather keeps open for a fortnight, we shall get the water out, and clear the mine to the bottom.—W. Jeffers 'Dec. 17.

mine to the bottom.—W. JEFFERY: Dec. 17.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The cross-cut in the 40, extending north from Carr's shaft, is driven 3 fms. 1 ft. towards the lodes, and the ground in the extreme end is somewhat improved for driving, and it is becoming wet, which indicates that we are not far from Good Fortune lode. At Nicholson's, the lode in the 10 fm. level, driving west, is 3 ft. wide, containing spots of both copper and tin ores, not at present worth saving. The tributers, however, further west have a good tinny lode, and they are getting good wages. With respect to the western adit, we have cleared and secured the two shafts mentioned in our last report, and we have got through a crush, and are now fast approaching the old workings on the lode. We sampled, on Tuesday last, 35 tons of ore, 8 tons 12 owts. 2 gras of which was from Nicholson's. I will assay the ores, and you shall have their produce in due course.—J. Prinker: Dec. 15.

TRELOWETH.—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 90 fm. level, will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The 90 west will yield 2 tons per fm. The 90 east will yield 1 ton per fm. The 90 east will yield 2 tons per fm. The 90 east in back of the 80 west will yield 1 ton per fm.; set to 22 tributers, at an average of 7s. 6d. in 1l. In the 90 west we have now a good looking lode. In the 90 east there is a good bunch of ore; altogether, we are much improved. We shall sample about 100 tons of copper ore on the 23d inst.—T. Richards.

100 tons of copper ore on the 22d inst.—T. RICHARDS.

TREFOIL.—The stems stamps with 12 heads have been at work night and day (Sundays excepted) for about a fortnight. The engine works remarkably well, and the stamps are performing first rate duty. We dommenced burning the tin on Tuesday in the two ovens, which we are working as well as we could wish; and as far as we have seen of the work which has been burned, its produce will be equal to our expectations. I hope in about 10 days to get 3 tons ready for sale. I calculate our future monthly returns will be at least 6 tons, which at the present price of tin will leave us about 2004, per month profit. There are nine men stoping the back of the

shallow leval, and six men storing the back of the deep adit; these stopes are hoth producing good work, the lode at each place being full 10 ft. wide, and standing nearly whole from the adit to the old men's surface workings; the adit being 35 ms. from surface. We have stamped the work broken in driving the shallow level west of the present stopes. This also was good work, and proves an extension of tin ground 5 ms. west of the former workings. We have immense reserves of tin ground laid open, and a good prospect of further extension. The rise against Blind Will's shaft is up about 7 ms., leaving about 10 ms. more to rise to the shaft.—R. Rics: Dec. 20. TREWETHA.—During the past week, we have opened north en the course of the lode in the 50 about 2 ms., where the lode is producing about 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; the south end in this level has improved, now yielding about 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; the ground in the cross-cut driving east towards the great lode, in the same level, is very easy of progress, the end being now extended 10 ms. from shaft. In the 40, north end, the lode is worth 71, per fm. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 30 is worth 91, per fm.; but, in consequence of an influx of water in this winze, it is suspended before the 40, north end, can be got forth under, so as to drain it. The stopes throughout the mine are turning out much as usual. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily. Unless we have some severe frost to impede our dressing department, I calculate to sample 38 tons of crop ore in the first week of next month.—Ws. Rowz: Dec. 20.

UNION TIN.—We have put the new engine to work, which is going on well; per

department, I calculate to sample 38 tons of crop ore in the first week of next month.

—Ws. Rows: Dec. 20.

UNION TIN.—We have put the new engine to work, which is going on well; per haps taking a little more fuel than it will when the flues are dry, and the pipes, cylinder, &c., closed up. We have now a good machine, calculated to work the mine to a great extent. The engine-shaft is down 6½ fms. below the 20, but it has been hard and slow to sink hitherto. I observe now some better ground coming in the north side of the shaft towards the lode, which must be near at hand. When we sink sufficiently to get the lode in the shaft, we shall be able to sink 3 fms. as cheaply as I fm. off the lode. We have no means of arriving at this facility but by perseverance, We are sinking a new shaft to the west of the west cross-course, to extend on the lode in that direction. As the new engine is working, we are not afraid of an increase of water. We shall now drive the 20 fm. level to the west cross-course (about 4 fms.); this will drain some tin ground above the 20, which we have been obliged to suspend until drained. The more I see of this mine, the more I am satisfied it will be found profitable, if well opened out and worked to the best advantage; but if it be wrought before it is well drained, the disadvantages will be great.—J. WEBB: Dec. 18.

UNITED MINES (TAUSTOCK).—The following pitches are at work in this mine I east of the winze, about 8 ims. from the engine-shaft, by four men, at 10s. in 1/.; the standard 40/l., worth 12/l. per fathom; another in the bottom of the adit, west of the whim-shaft, by two men, worth 20/l. per fathom; a bottom and back of the adit, by two men, worth 20/l. per fathom; a mother in the bottom of the adit, west of the whim-shaft, by two men, worth 20/l. per fathom; another in the bottom of the adit, est of the whim-shaft, by two men, worth 20/l. per fathom; another in the bottom of the adit, west of the whim-shaft, by two men, worth 20/l. per fathom; the pincer, and the bottom of the adit

shaftmen and another pare are engaged in fixing the plunger, rods, &c. We found great difficulty in keeping down the water so as to its the cistern from the plunger.—
J. OFFORD; J. ROUSE: Dec. 17.

VALE OF TOWY.—We expect the shaftmen will complete next week putting down rods, bob-lift, casings, dividings, &c., so as to commence to cut plat, &c., in the 40. In the 30 fm. level, driving north, the lode is 3 feet wide, not rich; in the same level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good lumps of lead, very much improved since last report. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good lumps of lead, very much improved since last report. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the same level, north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level, north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, poor. Driving cast of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level, north of Clay's engaged by the shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, poor. Driving cast of Bonville's shaft, on the cross lode, we have driven about 7 fms., and calculate we have about 16 fathoms more to drive to cut the Derick lode, which, from the present appearance of the ground, will take about six weeks more to accomplish, and if we meet with lead, it will be of great value to the adventurers, as there is nothing done on this lode under adit, and at adit it is as fine a lode as that we are working on. We sampled this day 39 tons of ead.—5. TRostas; T. Haavey; S. Harren: Dec. 18.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The ground at Phelp's shaft, sinking below the 75, is still favourable: the lode in it is promising, containing good stones of ore. The lode in the 75 fm.

or spar, intinue, lear, and or; this is a code of great produce. In the stopes over this place, in the bottom of the 65 fm. level, are worth 15t, per fathom.—Stephens Lean; Richard Basset Co NSOLS.—North Lode: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 94 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft, wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking urder the 42 the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.—The 30 fm. level east is turning out 1½ ton, and the rise in the back of the same level produces 3 tons of ore per fathom.—Indicate the 12 fm. level, worth 2 tons per fathom.—South Lode: In the winze sinking under the 52, about 13 fms. cast of south shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons; in another winze, 20 fms. further cast, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 east has improved; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of goesan and very good stones of ore.—William Roberts: Dec. 15.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—Bridgman's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 67 east is without important alterations, and the ground in which is easier of progress, therefore we anticipate a change for the better shortly. At the 67, driving west, the lode is not quite so large as when last taken down, it is, however, very promising, being composed of capel, spar, mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore. The stope in the bottom of the 52 cast, on the lead course, is for the present suspended, until the 67 is further advanced, to admit to our taking away the lead in the back, instead of stoping in the bottom of the 52, which can be done at a much better advantage, and at a great deal less expense, consequently we have taken the men from the bottom, and put them to stope in the back of the 52, where the lode is very large, and will produce about 10t, worth of lead per fm. In the rise in the back of the 52 west of the cross-course, the lode has undergone little change to notice. We have commenced driving east at the 12 by four men, where we anticipate, from present appearances, of meeting with some shoots of copper or

west as stated in my last. All other necessary works are being got on with very satisfactorily.—H. Rodd.: Dec. 20.

WEST CRINNIS.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 44 by six men. The 44, driving west, is producing a little ore. We have a good lode in the winze sinking below the 34, about 10 fms. west of the present 44 end. The lode in the 24 west is at present small and unproductive, yet the ground is good and easy for driving. The 24 west, on Little Crinnis lode, is producing stones of ore, but not rich. The stopes generally are looking better. We sampled, last month, ore computed 40 tons, rather better the usual.—J. WESD: Dec. 20.

WEST PAR CONSOIS.—The lode in the end driving west is still large, and showing very strong indications. We are driving in the eastern end about 6 ft. per week, and sinking in the engine-shaft about 3 fms. per month. We have fixed a railroad through the 45, for bringing away the stuff, which will be a very great saving.—T. FLOYD: Dec. 19.

WEST WHEAL CARDENTED.—To conserve the stuff, which will be a very great saving.—T.

FLOYD: Dec. 19.

WEST WHEAL CARPENTER.—In company with Capt, Henry Rodda, I visited this mine; my first attention was called to the different pits where the lodes are laid open at surface, and, judging from its appearance, a more kindly or promising young mine cannot be seen in this locality. We then proceeded to the adit level, which is in course of driving; and on reaching the piles of stuff, which I suppose was brought out of the end the same day, I was not a little surprised to see such large rocks of gossan, prian, soft spar, intermixed with mundic, &c., at such a shallow depth. We then went in the adit end, where we found the lode in all appearances beyond our expectations; as to its width, I cannot give you a correct statement—only the south wall could be seen; the whole end is driven in the lode, which is about 5 or 6 feet wide, of the most promising character, composed of gossan, soft spar, mundic, flookan, capel, &c., embedded in a beautiful soft light clay-slate.—GKORGK ROWE: West Collacombe Mine, Dec. 19.

WHEAL AGAR.—South Lode: In the 60 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing

MHEAL AGAR.—South Lode: In the 60 cast the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work; in the same level west the lode continues 2 ft. wide, with stones of good ore.—North Lode: The winze from the 50 to the 60 is hold: the driving of both ends will be resumed almost immediately. The 60 cast is being cleared out, in order to drive it on towards some good ore ground lately discovered by a pare of tributers, who are working in the back several fathoms beyond the present end.—W. Roberts. WHEAL CREBOR.—The ground in Rundle's shaft still remains good for sinking and congenial for ore: the shaftmen will soon get the shaft down to the 66, when we shall drive to cut the lodes. The different parts of the mine are much as last reported. Our engine, pitwork, and all the machinery, are in good working order.—W. Doble. WHEAL GUSKUS.—The 70, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, continues to improve; it is now 2½ feet wide, tinny throughout. The lode in the 60, west of engine-shaft, is worth 30. per fathom for tin. The winze under the 60, west of engine-shaft, is worth 30. per fathom for tin. The winze under the 60, west of engine-shaft, is worth 30. but have not yet reached it. The 30, on Martin's lode, west off the 30, on the said lode, is worth from 14t. to 16t. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 10, on Martin's lode, west of Rapson's shaft, is still worth 3t. per fathom for copper ore, and the stope in the back of the 30, on the said lode, is worth from 14t. to 16t. per fathom for copper ore, and the last.—G. Frances: Dec. 18.

WHEAL HARIETT.—We have forked the water 6ft. under the 30 fm. level, and 1 hops by Saturday next to be able to see the bottom of the shaft. In the deen adit

the whole, we may fairly calcutate on the next sampling being worth three times that of the last.—G. Francis: Dec. 18.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—We have forked the water 6 ft. under the 30 fm. level, and I hope by Saturday next to be able to see the bottom of the shaft. In the deep adit we have some very fine stones of tin, intermixed with copper and jack, some of which weigh nearly ½ ton; the other part of the lode is good work, 2½ ft. wide. We have weigh nearly ½ ton; the other part of the lode is good work, 2½ ft. wide. We have not sampled the ore, as I mean first to try it for tin. I am rather inclined to think it is more valuable for tin than copper; it is impossible to tell the value before the samples are taken and tried, it is so intermixed with jack.—J. LYLE: Dec. 17.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AOARS).—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 57, is producing some good quality tin, and the ground in the bottom of the shaft is very much improved. In the rise over the 54, east of the engine-shaft, which led is unproductive. In the rise over the 54, east of the engine-shaft, the doe is unproductive. In the rise over the 54, east of the control of the course of the lode; therefore, we have to sink to communicate, not having the lode in the winze for the lode, to communicate with the winze; this winze was not sunk on the course of the lode, therefore, we have to sink to communicate, not having the lode in the winze for the lode, the communicate with the winze; this winze was not sunk on the course of the lode, therefore, we have to sink to communicate, not having the lode in the winze for the lode, the communicate with the winze; this winze was not sunk on the course of the lode, therefore, we have to sink to communicate, not having the lode in the winze for the lode, to communicate with the winze; this winze was not sunk on the course of the lode in the winze of the lode in the winze for the lode, not being able to clear the stuff in time, we think the lode to be worth 30/2, per fm. This ground is worked in back and

WHEAL MAUDLIN—In consequence of the laptic octobaries bound up our water-courses, we have not been able to make fair progress in sinking our shaft this week since the thaw, however, we are setting on again very well. The 30 west being into the ironstone, and the lode become totally aupromising, this end has been auspended. East of the shaft, the 30 end, driving south of the Rockan, has struck upon the goosto, large and strong, with now and then apots of ore between that the promising than anything before seen at the mine. — W. Taxoax: Dec. 15.

WHEAL MORGAN.—We are driving from the shaft by six men, and expect to reach the ore ground in a few days; the lode is improving every fon which we composed of goossin, flookan, prian, and lead. The junction with the cast and west lode in another 5 fms., at which the provided in the shaft by six men, and expect to reach the ore ground in a few days; the lode is improving every fon which we have the provided of the shaft of the

pleted, and bob in course to heave in, pulley stands, &c., are nearly all made; we shall commence fixing next week.—S. Cock: Dec. 19.

Foreion Mines; Their Mismanagement.—We have received an interesting communication from "C. W.," a correspondent at Medellin, New Granada, South America, on the subject of the mines of that country, the whole of which have constantly, he states, been more or less mismanaged. While we have been confidentially entrusted with the names of several of these adventures, and the officials sent out to conduct operations, we shall for the present confine ourselves to the general information, to enlighten, to some extent, the British capitalist as to what becomes of his money in these distant speculations. In one instance, the writer cites the case of a gold mine which, although paying well, was so carelessly worked that two gentlemen purchased a large quantity of the refuse sand, and actually obtained 30 lbs. weight from it than the company did at the mine. In one month they obtained 30 lbs. weight of gold, at a cost of 3d. 16s. 3d. per pound. Coal is obtained for the coat of the labour in getting it, and it is said there are 16 seams, of from 7 to 4 feet thick, of most excellent quality. The remarks generally are in reply to a correspondent in the Mining Journal of May last, as to the reason why individual gold speculations paid, while those of companies were generally unsuccessful. On this there can be little difficulty in coming to a conclusion, when it is considered that private individuals attend to their own affairs, while companies entrust the management of theirs to persons too often incompetent, or where the company's interests are secondary to their own. One company our correspondent mentions, with a capital of 60,000, purchased a mine for 16,8001, which was producing 20 lbs. of gold per month, at a cost of about 3331, which would have left a profit of 4001, they soon found, however, that 9-10ths of the auri-ferous mineral worth operating on hab been taken out, and that they had

THE GREAT WESTERN QUARTZ-CRUSHING COMPANY, established in THE GREAT WESTERN QUARTZ-CRUSHING COMPANY, established in Melbourne, has commenced the crushing of auriferous quartz, and the reduction of the precious metal, on a scale likely, it is said, to lead to profitable results. A large concourse of persons attended to see the starting of the engine and machinery at the works, which are situate in a range of hills, a little beyond Long Gully. The buildings are of the most substantial character, with a highly finished steam-engine, from 10 to 16 horse power, constructed by Mr. Britt, engineer to the works. The quartz is first passed through stamps, and reduced to a moderate size, from whence it passes to a Chilian mill, the rollers of which weigh 2 tons, and can be weighted up to 3 tons each. The finely pulverised mineral is then conducted to an amalgumator, somewhat on the chocolate mill principle, when the operation is completed, with the exception of distilling the amaigam. Messrs. Gun, Dundas, and Co., the proprietors, are said to be sanguine as to the result.

THE DIRECT-ACTION BALANCED CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.-The principle The Direct-Action Balanced Centrifueal Pump.—The principle of the rotary or centrifugal pump in st, during the past 10 years, and more particularly about the time of the Great Exhibition in 1851, when a great and honourable competition existed on the question, been so fully discussed in our columns, that, in deserbing some recently introduced improvements, it would be superfluous to dilate at length on its mechanical properties. It is sufficient simply to re-state, that the rotary pump is constructed on the simple natural law, that all bodies in a state of rotary pump is constructed on the simple natural law, that all bodies in a state of rotary pump is constructed on the simple natural law, that all bodies in a state of rotary pump is sense of the square of the velocity. To bring this law into useful effect, a piston or revolving wheel is formed of two hollow discs of metal, with their concave surfaces towards each other. Between these discs are placed a number of arms, radiating from a hollow axis towards the circumference. The piston or wheel, thus constructed, is made rapidly to revolve in an outer case, which, through the hollow axis, communicates with the water to be raised. The form of the arms or impellers best adapted for effective work has been the great question among rotary rump inventors: some have been straight, and others curved, the curves forming segments of circles of various diameters, according to circumstances, or the ideas of the inventors. In an improved pump, recently patented by Messra. Gwynne, of Essex-wharf, Strand, advantage has been taken of a combination of these two forms of arms, each being a straight have been straight, and others curved, the curves forming segments of circles of various diameters, according to circumstances, or the ideas of the inventors. In an improved pump, recently patented by Mesars. Gwynne, or Essex.wharf, Strand, advantage has been taken of a combination of these two forms of arms, each being a straight line from its commencement at the axis, and terminating in a curve, the arc of which is formed according to circumstances, the power required, the quantity of water to be raised, and the height and diameter of lift. The improvement also combines a new method of construction in the passages or water-ways, in the general arrangement of the case or receiver of such pumps, and in the construction of valves used in this and other machinery, in addition to the peculiarities introduced into the revolving wheel. The admission passages or supply-pipes on each side of the case are made in the form of a semi-cylinder, or semi-oblong cylinder, carried in a gradually inicilining direction into the mouth or centre of the wheel or piston, working in easy contact with the inner end of the passages. In casting these passages, one core or mould-box answers for both; and thus, being of exactly the same area, an equal baiance or pressure of water is obtained on both sides, and, consequently, little orn of friction takes place. To prevent the abrasive action of sand, &c., a ring of metal is introduced into the side of the rotating wheel, which ring may be turned and fitted into a groove made to receive it. In the construction of the blades or arms before described, they are so formed that, in their combined action, they act on the water on the principle of the screw, without concussion, and do not cut off the entering water, as they must do when made in the usual form. By this formation, also, the rotation of the fluid in the outer case is prevented; and, to facilitate its exit, the areas of the water-passages, where it first enters, and at their junction with the revolving water, as they must do when mad

Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Dec. 21, 1855.
. a. d. Quickettvanp. 1b. 1s 9d-1s 9%
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11 10 0 TIN-PLATES. 0-12 0 0 ICCharcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 15 0- 1 15
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- 5 5 0 IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 13 6
IX Ditto 2d quality ,, 1 19 6
- 8 5 0 IC Coke 1 9 0
- 8 5 0 IX Ditto 1 15 0
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- 3 16 6 In London; 20s. less at the works.
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Indian Charcoal Figs (7 0
1-19 10 0 in London
MANGANESE.+
0-23 0 0 Groundp. ton 6 5 0- 6 15
21/4d. Giessen Lump 9 4 5 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide
about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

Remarks.—A considerable business has been transacted in metals generally, but principally for exportation. Sellers are mostly firm at present I rices, and there appears a fair chance of their being able to maintain them. COPPER.-Nothing has occurred to disturb the equilibrium of this metal,

a quiet but steady demand still ruling.

a quiet but steady demand still ruling.

IRON.—Transactions have taken place in English iron out of stock at a reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton for shipment; the general quotation, however, remains at 9l. 10s. A cargo of first quality English iron, to be delivered in a few days, is now offering at 9l. 2s. 6d., ox ship. In Staffordshire qualities, there is no difference in price; hoops from stock here have sold at 11l., good quality. In Scotch pigs, a gradual decline has been observed, the demand having somewhat slackened (the shipments of last week amounting to about 5000 tons), being a little below the same period of last year; and little or no speculation in the article caused mixed numbers to recede to 75s. eash; on Tucsday, they were nominally 76s. to 76s. 6d.; on Wednesday, 76s. was accepted; Thursday's quotation was 75s. to 75s. 6d.; and we close to-day, on 'Change, sellers at 75s. cash, mixed numbers, warrants, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead—As before stated, remains quiet, but firm in price.

Spelten.—It was reported in the course of the week that 24l. had been paid for a parcel of 50 tons small plates; but, as it has not been confirmed, it is doubtful whether such a price was paid; sellers who hold small plates quote 24l. However, as actual business, in general, is a greater criterion of the market value than mere quotations, we may say that a parcel of 20 tons small plates changed hands to-day at 23l. 12s. 6d., but we believe that a similar parcel could not be obtained under an advance, as there were buyers at that price unsupplied: holders would sell heavy plates at 23l. 15s. The market closes firm, and should the weather continue to hold, we may probably see increased prices, as our supplies must necessarily be stooped on the other side.

heavy plates at 23t. 15s. The market closes firm, and should the weather continue to hold, we may probably see increased prices, as our supplies must necessarily be stopped on the other side.

Tin.—This metal having stiffened in price, the English smelters will not sell at present rates, but only subject to the price fixed at their next meeting; consequently there will very shortly be a rise announced in blocks, bars, and refined, possibly 5t. or 6t. per ton. Banca is scarce; 130t. has been paid for 300 slabs, holders now demand 132t. Straits has realised 127t., good quality, and is likely to advance further, buyers being disposed to give even 128t. rather than lose a parcel of fine soft quality.

Tin-Plates have been in better demand, and prices have tended upwards; the makers are all very indifferent about taking orders till they know what price they will have to pay for their tin. IC coke has sold at 29s, since which 29s. 6d. is quoted as the lowest price, and some manufacturers, even of the ordinary brands, will not book orders under 30s.; IC charcoal, 35s.—sellers.

oal, 35s .- sellers

e demand for Manganese is considerable, and sales must be re

GLASGOW, DEC. 20 .-- We have to advise a decline in price, in conse quence of small shipments, and of anticipations of less favourable statisties at the end of the year than have hitherto been reckoned on. The principal feature will probably be a large increase in the make, while there will be a decrease of 40,000 or 50,000 tons in the deliveries. The prospects of the money market are also anything but encouraging to speculators for a rise, and the effect of dear money on works requiring iron must not be lost sight of. We have had a fair business to-day at 75s., closing not be lost sight of. We have had a fair business to-day at 70s., closing sollers. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 78s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending Dec. 15:—Foreign, 983 tons; coastwise, 4857 tons \equiv 5840 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were:—Foreign, 1474 tons; coastwise, 4306 tons \equiv 5780 tons.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 20 .- The amount of business done during the past week has been limited, and we have nothing of especial moment to report. Scotch Pig-iron has gradually receded to 75s. 6d. for mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, under the influence of iron being freely put upon the market, but to-day a firmer tone is manifested, and sellers are not so readily found at the prices offered by buyers. Welsh Bar-iron is firmer, and an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton has been obtained without difficulty, some good specifications offered at the rates quoted in our last report having been refused by the makers. Staffordshire iron is in moderate domand, but, notwithstanding, the prices are steady, and some makers who were but recently willing sellers of certain descriptions of iron for early delivery will not now accept orders, unless six or eight weeks are allowed for the execution of the same, which shows that orders are not so scarce as they have been. Banca Tin has advanced, and this, added to the firm appearance of English Tin, must operate in favour of full prices for Tin-plates, for which there is a considerable demand, good brands having realised our highest quotations. Lead remains quiet, without any alteration from our last prices. Copper is firm, although parcels of foreign of good standard have been offered at a reduction. In other metals there is nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bers, warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, under the influence of iron being freely of good standard have been offered at a reduction. In other metals there is nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 125s. per cwt.; common bar, 126s.; refined block, 129s.; Banca, 130l. to 131l. per ton.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s 6d. to 34s. per box (say 34s.); coke, IC, 28s. 6d. to 29s. (say 29s.)—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton; best selected ditto, 129l.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. to 19l. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l.

PARIS, DEC. 20 .- All descriptions of iron are very dull; but, though prices are decidedly not so firm, a further fall is not anticipated. A meeting of ironmasters will be shortly held at Paris, for the purpose of ading the Emperor on the situation in which the usines will be placed if a further reduction of the customs duty, which is believed to be con-templated by the Government, takes place. The ironworks of M. Cave, which occupy between 1500 and 2000 persons, have received so many orwhich occupy between 1500 and 2000 persons, have received so many orders from Turkey, Expt. Naples, &c., and from the interior, that six years would be required to complete them. Many of his workmen earn from 7f. to 8f. a day. At Hamburg, zinc has been more in demand, and a fair amount of husiness done for spring delivery. In Lead, there is nothing doing; in Copper, no alteration; and although Tin is very quiet, prices have become firmer. From Charleroi, we learn that the position of the Metal Market in that district continues favourable. A large number of orders for laminated iron and sheets are daily received, and there re also some enquiries for pige.

MINES. There is no particular clarks in the aspect of the progressive mines largely dealt, in, not withstanding the near approach of

progressive mines largely deals, in, notwithstanding the near approach of the Christmas holidays. Basset shares have been sought after at 400 to 410; West Basset advanced to 37, 38; North Bassets to 43, ex div., and left off at 42½; at the meeting a dividend of 17s, 6d, per share was declared, and the report of the mine very satisfactory; the next dividend, it was stated, would be either 17s. 6d. or 1t. per share. East Rose shares advanced to 50, and enquired for; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 42½ to 45; Boiling Well, 18½ to 19; Trevelyan, 3½ to 3½; Trelawny, 27½ to 28; Devon Buller have been largely dealt in at 3½ to 3½; Rosewarne, 132½ to 135; Hender, 5½ to 6Å; Trewetha, 3 to 3½, a good business doing; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 14s. to 15s.; West Alfred Consols have reached 26; Bell and Lanarth, 5½ to 6. At South Garras, a call of 10t. per share has been made. Clijah, 17½ to 18; Alfred Consols have not been so firm, at 18½ to 19½; Great Alfreds improving in price, 12 to 12½; Vale of Towy, 21s. to 22s.; North Robert, 36; the stopes in the back of the 30 have improved to 4 tons of rich ore per fm., according to the agent's report. At Grambler and St. Aubyn, the 12 cast, on Williams's lode, is worth 20t. per fm.; the winze sinking below the 12, 20t. per fm.; the winze sinking below the adit, 12t. per fm.; the 24 west, on Simmons's lode, 10t. to 15t. per fathom. At Hender, the south lode is 2 ft. wide, and improved, yielding fine atones of grey ore; the north lode is looking better. About 10 tons of good ore will be sampled on Thursday. Sortridge, 5 to 5½; the lode has been cut in the 50 fathom level 3½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of it being worth 1½ ton, or 12t. per fm.; the western end in the 40, 1½ ton; the eastern end in the 40, 5 tons; the eastern end in the 40, 1½ ton; the eastern end in the 40, 5 tons; the eastern end in the 40, 1½ ton; the eastern end in the 40, 5 tons; the eastern end in the 7 tons: the winze sinking below the 30, 1 ton; Bakerley's stopes, 14 tons, or 140t. per fm.; altogether showing a good improvement in th the Christmas holidays. Basset shares have been sought after at 400 to

The following is the Mining Exchange Official List of transaction

during the week:—

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.—Carvannall, 9\frac{2}{4}, 8\frac{1}{4}, 9\; Condurrow, 135 to 137\frac{1}{3}\; Clijah and Wentworth, 17 to 17\frac{1}{4}\; East Basset, 47\frac{1}{3}\; East Alfred, 5s. 6d.; Great Baddern, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Great Vor, 17s. 6d.; Gonamena, 27\frac{1}{3}\; Lady Bertha, 24s. 6d.; Lelant Consols, 12\frac{1}{3}\; North Basset, 40\frac{1}{3}\, 41, 41\frac{1}{3}\, 41\; North Unity, 25s.; North Robert, 35\; Rosewarne United, 132\frac{1}{3}\, 137\frac{1}{3}\, 140\; South Tamar, 6\frac{1}{3}\; South Frances, 345\; to 355\; Sortridge Consols, 5\frac{1}{3}\, 5\frac{1}{3}\,

35\frac{1}{4}, 35\frac{1}{3}, 36\frac{1}{4}, 36\frac{1}{4}; Wheal Seton, 200; Wheal Trelawny, 27\frac{1}{2} to 28\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Ludcott, 42.

Tursday.—Alfred Consols, 19\frac{1}{2}; Boiling Well, 17 to 18; Devon Buller, 3\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{4}; East Margaret, 14\frac{1}{4}; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s.; Mill Pool, 4\frac{1}{2}; Nanteos, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; North Basset, 42, 41, 42, 42\frac{1}{2}, 43\frac{1}{3}; Sortridge Consols, 4\frac{1}{4}; 6, 4\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{1}{4}, 4\frac{1}{4

The following is the Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of trans

actions during the week.

actions during the week.

Saturdar, Dec. 15.—Lady Bortha, 24s. 3d., 25s., 23s.; East Buller, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6; Devon Buller, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{5}$; East Alfred Consols, 7s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s.; South Crofty, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Clijah and Wentworth, $16\frac{1}{3}$, 17, $17\frac{1}{3}$; Sortridge Consols, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Trewetha, 3, 3 1-16, $3\frac{1}{4}$; West Sortridge, 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 5s.; Wheal Edwards, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$; South Basset, 400; Bryntail, 5 to $4\frac{1}{4}$; Trelawny, 27; Gilmar, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Carvannall, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Swanpool, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Molland, 1s. 6d.; South Garras, 140; Great Vor, 16s.; Alfred Consols, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to 19; Buller and Basset United, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{2}{4}$; Wheal Zion, $\frac{2}{4}$; Lelant Consols, 15; South Carn Brea, 12; Great Alfred, 10; Great Hewas, 2s. 9d.

Monday.—Great Hewas, 2s. 9d.; Carvannall, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Clijah and Wentworth, $18\frac{1}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$; Devon Buller, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$; East Wheal Rose, 38 to 40:

Worday.—Great Hewas, 2s. 9d.; Carvannall, $10\frac{1}{3}$; Clijah and Wentworth, $18\frac{1}{3}$ to $17\frac{1}{3}$; Devon Buller, $3\frac{3}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$; East Wheal Rose, 38 to 40; Lady Bertha, 21s, 25s, 23s, 64, 22s, 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 51-16 to $5\frac{1}{3}$; Boiling Well, 18 to $18\frac{1}{3}$; Great Sortridge, 5s.; Cwm Darren, $\frac{1}{8}$; Bell and Lanarth, 5 to $5\frac{1}{3}$; Trewetha, 3 to $3\frac{1}{8}$; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s, 3d., 6s, 6d., 7s, 3d.; Great Vor, 17s.; Swanpool, $2\frac{1}{3}$; Porkellis United, 4; Alfred Consols, 18 to $18\frac{1}{3}$. Tursday.—Sortridge Consols, $4\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{7}{3}$, $4\frac{7}{3}$, $4\frac{7}{3}$, $4\frac{7}{3}$, $4\frac{7}{3}$ East Buller, 6, $5\frac{5}{3}$, $5\frac{7}{3}$, $5\frac{7}{3}$; West Par Consols, 10s, 6d.; Fort Bowen, 4s, to 4s, 6d.; Rosewarne Consols, 30s,; North Buller, 4δ to 50; Mill Pool, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{7}{2}$; Pedn-an-drea, $2\frac{7}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{7}{3}$, $2\frac$

of Towy, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 35 to 36; Nantoos and Penrhiw, 20s.; West Caradon, 115; South Wheal Basset, 415; Gilmar, 8\frac{1}{2}; Bryntail, 5, 5\frac{1}{4}, 5\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 38; North Trelawny, 4\frac{1}{4} to 4\frac{1}{2}.

Wiennesdax.—Altgoed Slate, 1s. 6d.; Boiling Well, 18\frac{1}{2} to 19; Sortridge Consols, 4\frac{3}{4}; Clijah and Wentworth, 17; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s. 3d., 6s. 6d., 7s.; East Buller, 6; Trewetha, 3\frac{1}{2}; Pedn-an-dréa, 2\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{4}; Bell and Lanarth, 5\frac{1}{4}, 5\frac{1}{2}; North Towy, 4s., 5s.; Lady Bertha, 22s.

Thuisday.—West Caradon, 115 to 120; North Basset, 42\frac{1}{2}, ex div.; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Devon Buller, 3\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Seton, 200; East Wheal Rose, 46; Trewetha, 3 to 3\frac{1}{3}; Sortridge Consols, 4\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{2}{3}, 4\frac{2}{3}, 5\frac{1}{3}; Spearne Consols, 17s. 6d.; Boiling Well, 18\frac{1}{3} to 19; Lady Bertha, 20s., 21s., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d.; Great Hewas, 3s.; East Buller, 5\frac{1}{3}, 6\frac{1}{3}, 6

The following business is also reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange, although the greater portion of the transactions are not in the

Saturdax, Dec. 15.—Sortridge Consols, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$; Clijah and Wentworth, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Devon Wheal Buller, $3\frac{1}{2}$; South Bedford Consols, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Pednandrea, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; North Wheal Frances, $10\frac{1}{2}$.

MONDAY. Reservance, 130 to 120; West Setop, 200 to 205; South Tolgus, 90; Wheal Trolsway; 26; North Basel, 14, 41 and 19, 40, 41; West Raset, 35; East Wheal Rose, 41; Tincroft, 45 to 42; Soffridge Consola, 5 to 52; Wheal Hender, 6 to 62; Lyphridge, 31s, 3d.; Devon Ruller, 3d.

Consols, 5 to 61; Wheal Hender, 6 to 61; Irybridge, 31s. 3d.; Devon Buller, 31.

Tuesday.—North Basset, 42; Trelawny, 26; West Basset, 36; East Wheal Rose, 40 to 45; Par Consols, 17 to 18; North Frances, 10½ to 10; Tamar Consols, 32; Tincroft, 42 to 42; Bell and Lanarth, 54; Mill Pool, 43; Clijah and Wentworth, 17 to 174; Sortridge Consols, 42 to 42; Pedn an-drea, 2; Trewetha, 3; Wheal Grenville, 22.

Wedder, 23; Wheal Grenville, 22.

Wedder, 32; South Bedford, 5; West Pollerro, 24 to 22; Wheal Grenville, 22; Wheal Edward, 34; Wheal Tchidy, 12; to 12; Ivybridge, 32s.; Sortridge Consols, 42 to 411-16; Liberty, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

Thurbday.—Wheal Buller, 620; East Wheal Rose, 50 to 51; North Basset, 42; West Basset, 37; Alfred Consols, 172 to 18½; Carvannall, 9 to 9½; Tincroft, 44 to 4½; Wheal Edward, 32; Sortridge Consols, 42 to 5; Trewetha, 31-16; Ivybridge, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Pedn-an-drea, 21-16.

Friday.—Sortridge Consols, 52, 53, 54; Tehidy, 1½ to 12; Buller, Friday.—Sortridge Consols, 54, 55, 54; Tehidy, 1½ to 12; Buller,

Pedn-an-drea, 2 1-16.

Pedn-an-drea, 2 1-16.

Friday, —Sortridge Consols, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $5\frac{2}{3}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Tehidy, $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$; Buller, 620; Rosewarne, 125; Tincroft, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$; Sortridge and Bedford, 63. 6d.; North Basset, 42; Clijah and Wentworth, $17\frac{1}{2}$; South Tolgus, $97\frac{1}{2}$; Great Alfred, $12\frac{1}{3}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$; West Basset, 37.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, the 5973 tons of ore sold realised 31,054l. 4s. The particulars of the sale were—Average produce 5\(\frac{5}{2}\); average standard, 141l.; average price, 5l. 3s. 6d. Quantity of fine copper, 336 tons 14 cwts. On Thursday next, 3069 tons will be sold at Redruth, and on the Thursday following, 2566 tons at the same place.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Wednesday, 1631 tons of copper ore will be sold—Irish Mines contributing 723 tons. From Santiago, 487 tons; Berehaven Mine, 411; Knockmahon, 146; French Slag, 96; Ballymurtagh, 94; Glasgow Slag, 85; African, 72; Namaqua, 22; Sydney, 76; South Cork, 42; Coosheen, 30; Tuscan, 1; Cape, 9; Slag, 60 tons.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars. 5s. 04d

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 0 d. d. per oz., nominal. Bar silver, containing gold, 5s. 0 d. per oz., standard. Bar silver, without gold, 5s. 1 d. Bar gold, 77s. 9.1. per oz. standard. The arrivals of the precious metals in England during the week include—2000 ozs. of gold per Candaua, and 126,8001, per Parana. The shipments comprise—307,6471. per Alma, and 54001. in jewelry; per Sultan, 18,8001., besides withdrawals from the Bank and private remittances.

In Brimstone, an average amount of business has been done, at current rates—Rough, 5t. 10s. and 5t. 15s.; roll, 12t. The imports during the week were 9085 tons.

In Saltpotre, a further decline of from 2s. to 3s. has taken place, and business has been done to a limited extent. At auction, 700 bags found purchasers at 38s. The import during the week, were 176 tons, and 170 tons were taken for home consumption. The present stock shows a continued decrease, and is now 4193 tons.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow :-

SATURDAY, DEC. 15 -In London, 1220 bars of iron from Sweden, 3124

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

Saturday, Dec. 15 — In London, 1220 bars of iron from Sweden, 3124 plates of zinc, 3733 ingots of copper, 310 bags of regulus, 208 pigs of lead, 21 tons of antimony, 180 bags of copper, 14 barrels of cobalt, 600 flasks of quicksilver, and 798 casks of spelter.

Monday.—In London, 2079 bars of iron, per Delphin, from Hudikswall; 1303 bars of iron per Preciosa, 777 per Achilles, and 2209 per Knut Bonde, from Gottenburg; 9181 bars of iron from Sweden; 226 pigs of lead from Spain; 668 bags of copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope; of slashs of tin from Singapore, 790 from Holland, and 1020 blocks from Calcutta; 13 casks and 18 cases of zinc from Belgium. At Liverpool, 48 tons of copper ore from Puerto Cabello; 4 bundles of copper, 71 sacks of copper, 5630 sacks of silver ore, 2457 bags of silver ore, and 28 bags of silver relaves, from Caldern and Valparaiso.

Tuesday.—In London, 65 tons of copper ore from Adelaide; 68 barrels of gold ore, and 557 boxes of copper from New York; 2262 plates of spelter from Stettin; 600 casks of steel from Sweden.

Wednesday.—In London, 1872 bars of iron, per Sparebanken, and 2585 per James Bales, from Gottenburg; 495 bars of copper from Spain; 3733 ingots of copper from Prussia; 537 pigs of lead from Spain; 3124 cakes of spelter from Prussia; 18 casks of zinc from Belgium.

Thursday.—In London, 3521 bars of iron from Sweden; 1579 cakes, and 40 tons of spelter from Prussia; 60 slabs of tin from Singapore; 150 slabs of tin from Holland; 100 casks of steel from Sweden; 1579 cakes, and 40 tons of spelter from Prussia; 8 casks of steel from Sweden; 1913 bags of copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope; 375 bars of lead from Spain; 1273 bars of iron, per Louise, from Sweden; 750 barrels of lead from Spain; 1273 bars of iron, per Louise, from Sweden; 750 barrels of lead from Spain; 1270 barrels of iron from Sweden; 558 boxes of copper ore from the United States. At Hull, 48,443 bars, and 90 tons of iron from Sweden.

At Botallac

iron from Sweden.

eopper ore from the United States. At Hull, 48,443 bars, and 90 tons of iron from Sweden.

At Botallack Mine (St. Just) meeting, on Tuesday, the dividend was only 51, per share, instead of the usual 71.; but this was explained by the purser stating that they had recently expended 50001. in new machinery, plant, &c., including two steam-engines, and securing one shaft 200 fms. from surface. The dividends in the year amounted to 80001, or 401, per 200th share. This mine is made up of many distinct mines: there is the Botallack part, the Wheal Hazard, Chy-Cornish, Wheal Cook, and the Crowns. It is the latter part from which comes all the rich copper ores, and where the recent rich discovery has been made in the 180 fm. level, which bids fair to equal the old bunch in productiveness. The deposits here are never small once. Some of the levels in this part are extended as much as 200 fms. under the see, and with scarcely any water in them. The prospects of the mine were stated to be better than for a very long time past. The recent discovery will not increase the returns for a month or two. The large balance of 20181, 14s. 11d. forms a good "nest egg, and the appearances of the mine in the different parts are such (said one of the agents), that there is a good mine here for the child unborn."

At Wheal Scton bi-monthly meeting, on Dec. 10, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 9031. 7e. 6d.; copper ore sold, 30291, 18s. 4d.; in, 3081. fold. 4d.; arsenie, 334. 12a. 3d.; South Wheal Ellen, for engine, 4154.; materials, 621, 10s. 6d. =47534. 18s. 11d.—Mine costs, 2026f. 10s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 4984. 4s. 5d.; brid's dues, 1-15th, 2241. 17a.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 2004. 2s. 8d. A dividend of 7031. (44, per share) was declared, and an available balance of 12121. 2s. 8d. At side of 6731. 4d. per share) was declared, and an available balance of 100 fm. level, and will come down about 20 fms. west of this shaft, and will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom, and la driving by six men, at 13t. per fat

Fowey Consols Mine declared a dividend of 2l. per share in Oct., making 0l. 13s. paid on each 40l. share. The mine is looking remarkably well.

The Carn Brea Mines have declared their ninety-second dividend, of 21. er share, making 2311. 10s. already paid on each 151. share.

per share, making 2311. 10s. already paid on each 151. share.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. P. Clymo, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2191. 10s. 3d.; calls received, 421. 19s.; ores sold, Aur., 1837. 2s. 9d.; Sept., 1936. 1s. 6d.; Oct., 2435 6s. 7d. =6490.11s. 1d. —Mine cost., July (lords' dues, 1501. 2s.), 1771. 8s.; Aug. (lords' dues, 1501. 6s. 1d4), 1773. 1s. 2d.; engineer's fees, erecting new engines, 957. 11s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 10711. 4s. 6d. A dividend of 30s. per 512th share (7681.) was declared. The nett profit on the three months' working was 9475. 5s. 3d. A resolution was unanimously passed, subdividing the shares into 1024; instead of 512, as heretofore. Capts. Peter Clymo, jun., Henry Hodge, and Robert Knapp, reported that Pollard's shaft was sunk 9½ fms. under the 120. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 2 ft. under the 54. The stopes and pitches are looking well. They sampled, on Monday, a parcel of lead ores, computed 82 tons, for sale on the 26th inst.

sale on the 26th inst.

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Balance last audit, 44v7l. 18s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 9471l. 9s. 4d.; tin ore sold, 16l. 13s.; allowance, income tax on royalty, and discount. 50l. 16s. 9d. =13.94sl. 17s. 3d.—Oct. dividend, 450vl.; labour cost, 19l6t. 8s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 688l. 17s. 9d.; tribute, 473l. 4s.; royalty, 635l. 16s. 10d.; advance on tribute, 170l.; sundries, 30l. 3s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 5332l. 11s. 8d. A dividend of 17s. 6d. per share was declared. Capt. Thomas Glanville reported that the 72 fm. level was 12 fms. behind the winze sinking below the 62, where there was an important change; the lode was composed of gossan, soft 59x, and grey ore. In the 32 fm. level, at a point 18 fms. west of Grace's shaft, they had driven a cross-cut south, and intersected a new lode, on which they were sinking a winze; it was composed of gossan and good stones of grey ore.

At Exquest Adams United Mines mosting on Translay (Mr. Wm.

At Exmouth and Adams United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. At Exmouth and Adams United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2007. 12s, 9d.; ore-sold, 3141. 19s. 7d.; calls for new leases, 1027. 4s.; new share balance, 747. 10s.; property tax deducted, 21l. 13s. 8d. = 6946l. 6s.—Mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3041l. 3s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 2332l. 12s. 5d. Captains James Hampton and N. Faull reported that they were driving the 20 south on the sastern lode, which is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode is large, and will produce large quantities of lead in the rise to the level above. There are other lodes running in this direction of equal importance, but are not yet laid open, except in the crosseus. The 40 north has been driven on a superior lode, and is worth 20l. to 40l. per fathom, at the north of the cross-cut as well as the south. The country is of the richest character, and is thickly traversed with rich feeders or branches of lead. The

stores in the back of the 20 nexts, fire worth 2 toes per faithout, whilst those on the cross-lodes and braighes vary from 1, 1611 ton per fathout. The pitches maintain their usual good appearance, the average tribute being 21. 2s. 3d. per pitch, and about 21, per ton for raising lead ore. In tutwork, the number of fathous expended was, in the last two months, 200; and, though the dreasing was retarded by 10 to 15 tons, they will sample 100 tons on the 22d inst. They expect to sample, in the next two months, 215 tons, and in the spring calculate on 150 tons per month.

two months, 215 tons, and in the spring calculate on 150 tons per month.

At Carnyorth Mine meeting, on Dec. 10, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 871. 7s. 3d.; ores sold, 18001. 16s. 9d. =1897t. 4s. —Mine costs, July, Aug., and Sept., 1205t. 19s.; merchants' bills, 174t. 6s. 9d.; lords' dues, 75t. 8s. 2d: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 441t. 9s. 4d. The balance of profit on the quarter was 354t. 2s. 1d., against 87t. 7s. 3d. in the previous quarter. A dividend of 307t. 4s. (3s. per share) was declared, and an available balance of 134t. 3s. 4d. carried to the credit of next account. Capts. J. Carthew, W. Trembath, and J. Wallis, reported that the operations were progressing favourably, and that they had more tin at surface than at the last meeting.

At Wheal Victoria meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts for September and October showed—Balance last audit, 33t. 13s. 10½d.; cost and merchants' bills, 29tl. 1s. 0½d. =333t. 17s. 11d.—Calls, 224t. 10s.; leaving balance again adventurers, 160t. 7s. 11d. A call of 1t. per share was made. Captain John Williams having tendered his fresignation, it was accepted, and a resolution passed that a resident agent be advertised for.

At Wheal Spearne Consols meeting, on Dec. 10, the accounts showed—

and October showed—Balance last audit, 384, 13s., 103/6.1; cost and merchanits' bills, 2944, 18s., 93/6.1 = 333, 17s. 11d.—Calls, 2244, 10s.; leaving balance again adventurers, 1001, 7s. 11d. A call of 14, per share was made. Captain John Williams having tendered his fresignation, it was accepted, and a resolution passed that a resident agent be advertised for.

At Wheal Spearne Consols meeting, on Dec. 10, the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 91–3s. 1d.; mine costs, 5004. ls. 5d.; merchants' bills, 1244. 0s. 1d. = 6304. 4s., 7d. —Ores sold, 4254. 4s.; leaving balance against mine, 2034. 0s. 7d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capts. J. Carthow and W. Trembath reported that the stopes in the back and bottom of the 40 fm. level, west from the engine-shaft, are producing a fair quantity of tin, and the tribute pitches remain as last reported.

At the Lackamore Mine meeting, on Tucsday (Mr. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in hand of 124, 10s., 7d.; but the amount of liabilities and claims over assets was 1000/, 1s., 7d., of which Messrs. Taylor had advanced 1014.0s., 2d. Resolutions were passed for winding-up the company, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the Court of Chancery. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, are detailed in another column.

At the Swanpool Mine meeting, on Dec. 12, the accounts showed—orce sold, 8cpt. and Oct., 9071. 17s.; scrapp-iron, 71; calls received, 12874.—22911. 17s.

—Balance last audit, 4374, 13s., 11d.; lord's dues, 556, 6s., 10d.; mine costs, 6724, 3s., 8d; merchants' bills, 5084, will leave (less costs 5004), anavailable balance of 10999, 9s. 10d. The mine is looking well, and they shortly expect to cut the lode in the 80, from which large deposits are anticipated.

At the Great Wheal Vor United Mining Company meeting, on Wodnesday (Mr. H. W. Schneider in the chair), the accounts showed balance of log99, 9s. 10d. The mine is looking well, and they shortly expect to cut the lode in the 80, from the carrier of call,

the present year realised 1993. 194. 2d., which had cost 1371. 3s. 5d. in raising, dressing, &c. It further appeared that the profits of the mine for the last three months, after the payment of royalty, &c., were as follows:—Sept., 934. 10s. 8d.; Oct., 234. 144. 11d.; Nov., 434. 16s. 6d. The cost of the machinery on the mine amounts to 22821. 8s. 11d.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, on Wednesday, a company was formed for resuming the working of the mine, which was divided into 102i shares, and a call of 11, per-share made. Mr. B. H. Pike was appointed purser; Capt. Miners, of the Carn Brea Mines, managing agent; and Capt. Hunt resident agent. An engine is to be erected, and the works prosecuted with all possible dispatch.

At Hawkmoor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 331. 15s. 3d.; received for copper ore sold since, 5091. 5s. 8d.; calls, 8901. 11s. 8d.—15331. 12s. 7d.—8p paid balance labour cost for July. 521. 3s. 3d.; Aug., 2321. 2s. 10d.; Sept. 19. 121. 10s.; leadly due, 531. 17s. 10d.; acceptance paid to Nicholis and Co., 1001.; sundry merchants, 5031. 4s. 11d.; secretary, office rent, clerks, &c., four months, 301. 13s. 6d.; secretary (two journeys to the mine, and with Captain Delbridge, inspecting and reporting), 91. 5s. 2d.; Capt. Burgan inspecting, 31; discount, 11. 8s. 4s. committee's allowance, four months, 10d. 13s. 4d.; leaving balance at bankers to next account, 1331. 17s. 8d. To carry on the operations of the mine for the next two months, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made: 65 tons of good quality copper ore will be sampled next week. The agent's report will be found in the Mining Correspondence. The 40 fm. level is driving cast, and as soon as the clatern plat is cut, the sinking will be immediately resumed.

At South Garras Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—

ing will be immediately resumed.

At South Garras Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—
Mine costs, May to November, 38671. 14s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 17241. 8s. 5d.; commission, &c., 411. 9s. 4d. =56331. 12s. 7d.—Balance last audit, 3511. 16s. 4d.; ores sold,
July, Oct., and Dec. (less dues), 30961. 10s. 10d.; deductions from bills, 11. 17s. 8d.:
leaving balance against mine, 21831. 7s. 9d. The liabilities to the end of Nov. were
48221. 7s. 9. There is also due 3501. for compensation for land. A call of 101. per
share was made.

leaving balance against mine, 21831. 7s. 9d. The liabilities to the end of Nov. were 48221. 7s. 9. There is also due 3501, for compensation for land. A call of 101, per share was made.

At Boringdon Consols general meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 571. 15s. 10d. in hand, and a balance of 6641. 10s. 2d. required before next meeting, to meet which a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. A very favourable report (a copy-of which will be found in another column) was read. It will be seen that an unexpected discovery had been made, of a nature likely to lead to very valuable results. The sinking of the shaft was also being pushed on, and was now down 23 fms. 4 ft. below the 24 fm. level, and in a short time a cross-cut would be put out, to cut the lade below the clvan, where important results are confidently looked for.

At the Halamanning and Croft Gothal Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. O. Ommanney in the chair), the accounts showed.—Balance from last account, 4571, 2s. 7d.; calls, 28146. 6s. 11d. =23714. 9s. 6d.—By labour cost, Oct., 10661, 2s. 2d.; merchants' bills and sundries, 1277. 18s.; 1078's dues, 691. 19s. 4d.; discounts, 91, 16s. 3d.; London agency, two months, 21t. 3s. 5d.; leaving in hand, 8861, 10s. 4d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 4371. 18s. 11d. The labour cost, payable yesterday, would overdraw the bankers' account 2691. 11s. dd. A call of 14. per share was made. Capt. John Vriman reported that in the 100 fm. level west the lode was 1ft. wide, worth 3f. per fm.; in the 90 west 5 ft. wide, 60 per fm.; in 170 general manual parts of the control of the

mittee of management.

At North Hingston Mine meeting, convened for Wednesday, no business was transacted, in consequence of the small attendance of shareholders, and it was recoived to adjourn it for three weeks.

At Trewetha Mine special meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Hunt in the chair), the sense of the shareholders was taken as to the re-appointment of Mr. Joseph as secretary, and negatived by a considerable majority. Mr. Joseph was then called upon to deliver up the books, deeds, papers, &e., belonging to the company, which he undertook to do on payment of his salary. A cheque was accordingly drawn for the amount, and the documents in question handed to the purser of the mine.

At St. Columb United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, a company was formed for working the sett, and the adventure divided into 2508 sbares. Mr. James

Fernevan, of Penzance, was appointed purser, and Capt. John Teague agent. A call of 2s, per share was made.

At Clara Mine adjourned meeting, on Wednesday, convened for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted to recover possession of the mine from Mr. Rawlings, the lord, who, for some unexplained cause, had seized it, and refused to give it up, unless in consideration of 100i., it was found that the attendance of shareholders was insufficient to constitute a legal meeting, and a further adjournment to Dec. 28 was determined on.

Anes of shareholders was insufficient to constitute a legal meeting, and a further adjournment to Dec. 28 was determined on.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—
DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Altgoed Slate, Botsilack, Carnyorth, Condurrow, Dividency Dividency Bear Pool, East Wheal Margaret, Poxdale, Foxdole (new shares), Great Crionis, Great Wheal Vor, Hingston Down, Levant, Lisburne, Marke Valley, Merllyn, Mining Company of Ireland, Nanteos and Penthiw, Nether Hearth, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, Par Consols, Phomix, Rosewarne United, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Trewetha, United Mines, West Basset, West Caradon, West Providence, West Wheal Stron, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Scton, Wheal Trelawny, and Wheal Wrets, Wheal Stew, Wheal Stew, Wheal Helm, Wheal Wrets, Wheal Caradon, Boiling Well, Brutnii, Buller and Basset, Cargoll, Carvannal, Clijah and Wentworth, Crow Hill, Devon Wheal Buller, East Buller, East Gunnis Lake, East Wheal Rose, Gawon United, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal More, Cart Hewas United, Great Tregune Consols, Great Sheba, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Hewas United, Great Wheal Fortune, Ivybridge, Lady Bertha, Mill Pool, Molland, North Frances, North Towy and Cystanog, North Wheal Trelawny, Oola Pedn-an-Irea, Pan-y-Gell Rheidol, Round Hill, Sortridge Consols, Sortridge and Bedford, South Bog, South Carn Brea, South Gars, St. Austell Consols, Stray Park, Swan Pool, Tay Consols, West Polberro, West Para Consols, Wheal Hender, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Candill, Wheal Rejeard, Wheal Captol, Wheal Kelly, Wheal Tolow, Wood, Yooland Consols.

Mines which Have Not Sold Dres.—Great Sortridge, South Buller and West Pentrubal, South Devon Consols, Wheal Grent

The Oola Mines have 2 tons of lead ore ready for sale, and will sample, ext week, about 40 tons of copper ore, of a good per centage.

Foxdale, Laxey, Nother Hearth, Frongoch, Cwm Erfin, East Darron Cefn Brwyno, Cae Cynou, and Tamar, have sold lead ore.
Great Wheal Vor, Leeds and St. Aubyn, West Wheal Towan, and Great

Polgooth, have sold black tin.

In North Wheal Unity an important improvement has taken place in the bottom level, where there is a course of tin worth about 50l, per fm.

From Beeralston United Silver-lead Mines, Capt. H. Cock, of Devon From Beeralston United Silver-lead Mines, Capt. H. Cock, of Devon Great Consols, reports that the sett is extensive, having two north and south parallel lodes, being a continuation of those of South and East Tamar Consols. The water! was in up to the adit, and Capt. Cock could, therefore, give no account of the underground workings; but he was informed that the engine-shaft was sunk from 60 to 70 fms., and several levels extended, which had produced large quantities of sliver-lead ores. On the castern lode a level has been driven 60 fathoms, the end producing good stones of ore. He advised that the old mine bedrained and the works extended.

From Nantoos and Penrhiw Mines, Capt. Michael Barberry reports that at the deep adit the lode is from 1 to 3 feet wide, containing a little lead ore of good quality. At the 46 west the lode produced 5 or 6 cwts. per fm.; east, it yields ½ ton per fathom. He recommends to communicate the deep adit with all possible dispatch with the 46, proceeding west, which may be accomplished in five or six months.

From Sortridge and Bedford Mines, Capt. W. Heath reports that the back of the lode, as seen in the different shode pits, was most favourable for copper ore. It was from 5 to 6 feet wide, spotted with rich yellow copper ore. North was at in lode, from which good returns have been made. There is also another lode south, which will form a junction with the Sortridge lode.

From West Sortridge Consols Mines, Capt. J. Pryor reports that the water from the cross-cut was highly mineralised. In the cross-cut north of the 10 they had eat a promisive lode. 26 feet wide, the noutler wall composed of quarts the posterior of the control of course of the produced of quarts the posterior of the control of the control of the produced of quarts that no capter and control of the produced of quarts the control of the lode of the produced of quarts the control of the lode of the produced of quarts the control of the lode of the produced of quarts the control of the lode of the lode of the lode of

From West Sortridge Consols Mines, Capt. J. Pryor reports that the water from the cross-cut was highly mineralised. In the cross-cut north of the 16 they had cut a promising lode, 23, feet wide, but no outer wall, composed of quartz, mundic, and good stones of tim. It was not thought to be the copper lode. In the 10 east the lode was large, good work for tin.

At East Whe al Rose, splendid prospects are being developed. Most of the shafts are cut down, and new levels opening, from which immense quantities of ore will be raised. In the 0'd workings, when lead was at a very low price, each level was calculated to produce 2,000 t, and now that lead is at a high price, and the levels improving in depth, it is presumed they will produce a great deal more. The returns for November and December will be about 700 tons, and there is little doubt in the ensuing year that the mine will raise more lead ore than all the mines in Cornwall put together, and that very large sums will be divided amongst the shareh olders.

The ground between East Gunnis Lake and Hingston Down has, we are informed, been recently granted to parties in the neighbourhood, and operations have

, been recently granted to parties in the neighbourhood, and op-cen commenced. We shall occasionally report on the speculat

At Agua Fria Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Clay in the chair), it was stated that the shareholders had failed to come forward to subscribe the additional capital required, and, consequently, the directors determined upon writing to the managers in California to stop all expenses, and as there is 85001, liabilities, the company may be considered as altogether broken up. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

The Chancellorsville Mining Company have had a portion of their ore The Chancellorsville Mining Company have had a portion of their ore operated upon by Mr. Harris, of Dojelly, upon the Prussian system, and the result has proved highly satisfactory. The 100 tons of ore received has been ground to an impalpable powder, and as the stuff tried by Mr. Harris was taken from the heap, it is impossible to say it was selected. We have been informed that Mr. Harris's plan is exceedingly economical, and extrac's the whole of the gold and silver from the ore. Another large shipment of ore by the Robina, which appears in an official return in another column, has arrived, and from the disappointment that has taken place in the operations of every other company abroad, the directors of the Chancellorsville Company have determined that their produce shall be reduced in this country, by adopting which method they will save the expense of superintendents, at enormous salaries, who hitherto have proved useless to the shareholders.

In the Gold Mining Share Market, the only transactions effected yester ny were in Nouveau Monde at %, and Quartz Rock &.

In Foreign Mines, the market remains neglected, not a single trans-tion being officially marked yesterday.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market continues buoyant, with a fair

In Miscellaneous Sharos, the market continues buoyant, with a fair amount of business doing. Transactions were effected yeaterlay in Canada at 140, 138, 140; Canada Government 6 per Cent., Jan. and July, 110%, 110%, 110%, 110; Crystai Palace, 2%, 2; ditto Preference, 4%; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1%; General Steam Navigation, 24%, 26%; General Steam Steam Shipping, 13%; 15%; North British Australasian, %; Peninsuliar and Oriental, 63; ditto New, 13, 13%; Royal Mail Steam, 77%. In Joint-Stock Banks, shares charged bands vesterday in Australasia at 91%; Bank of London, 58%, 57%; City, 66, London Chartered Bank of Australia, 16; London Joint-Stock, 34; New South Wales, 40, 39%, 39%. In other securities of this description the prices remain firm.

The Clarendon Mining Company's shares we are informed, have been

The Clarendon Mining Company's shares, we are informed, have been quired for this week, in consequence of the favourable reports from Jamaica.

MINERAL WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF OUR METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTIONS FOR THE

Coals, at pits																									£23,000,000
Iron ore																									3,000,000
Copper oro							,																		1,300,000
Lead ore								٠																	1,500,000
Tin ore																									700,000
Silver																									200,000
Zine ores											,														15,000
Salt, earths,	81	11	p	h	u	r,	b	u	il	d	i	n	g	5	st	0	n	e	3,	,	8	C			3,000,000
													-												

Total £32,715,000

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.

The importation of coal into London by sea during the month of November amounted to 285,131 tons; during the cleven months of this year, vember amounted to 285,131 tons; during the eleven months of this year, 2,842,922 tons: same period in 1854, 3,088,574 tons—showing a decrease of 246,652 tons—the decrease in the delivery has been 272,465 tons. Railways and canals brought 125,724 tons of coal into London in November. During the year they have supplied 1,027,965 tons of coal to the metropolis; in 1854 they only furnished 878,399—showing an increase of 149,566 tons this year. Kailways and canals are rapidly improving their supplies of coal to London monthly. In November the Great Northern Railway alone carried 68,213 tons, nearly the quantity sent from Sunderland. The agents of the Great Northern Railway Company, it appears, go into the market and dispose of the coals brought by them without assistance from a broker on the Coal Exchange, and sell at moderately low figures. The price of best Wallsends, sea borne, has been 22s; and best Tyne seconds 19s. per ton. Trade ruled dull during November; but the late cold weather, and the stoppage of a fleet of light colliers on their passage down to the North, have caused prices to have an upward tendency. During the month 1025 collier vessels, belonging to the various ports, have imported 285,131 tons of coal into London.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the part of

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of

London during the month of November .—				
Newcastle Ships. Tons. 400 126,594 Hartlepool Sunderland 229 68,416 Stockton and Seaham. 83 29,722 Blyth	& West	esbro' 16	62,	ons. ,437 ,496 ,466
Total	nd 1855.	950	285,	,131
Imported from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1854 Ships Imported from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1855		3,0	088,574 to	ons.
Decrease of ships and tons	697	5	245,652	

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of November:—

	Railways. Tons cwt. Railways.	Tons e 11,942 2,141	
1	Total by railway in Nov., 1855	125,724	1
.	Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.		
ı	Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1855 1	,006,483	17
	Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1854	849,640	1
ı	Increase in the year 1855—railways	156,843	16
1	Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1854	28,759	4
I	Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1855	21,481	3
ı	Decrease in the year 1855—canals	7,278	1

The Iron Trade.—The following weekly statement, to Dec. 17, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow, by Mr. Thomas Edington. The principal orders for castings, machinery, rails, &c., as ascertained by him to be in the iron markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—I. Orders contracted for in Glasgow: 400 sets of railway wagon wheels and axles; 800 tons rails; 200 tons chairs; several large iron vessels; casting and a boiler for a large saw mill.—II. New orders: 200 to 300 tons of flat bottomed contractors' rails for London; one hoisting engine for Middlesborough-on-Toes; one cylindrical boiler for Newport; one pair marine engines for Manchester.—III. Remarks: Socket pipes, &c., will soon be wanted for Dronfield, Wisbeach, Neath, and Worcester.

At West Polberro (St. Agnes), they have met with a very valuable improvement in the North Seal Hole copper lode. Little doubt can now remain of their raising large qu. ntities of copper or from this lode, which will soon be evidenced by the increased samplings. The engine-shaft is sinking on a splendid lode, which bids fair to sustain the high historical character of this mine for riches, as proved on the old North Seal Hole Mine, on the cast.

From Ivybridge Mine, very favourable accounts have been received—they got down to the bottom of the mine yesterday, where they found a splendid lode of considerable extent.

From Silver Brook Mine, Capt. W. Hosking reports that the engine-shaft is down 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 44 fm. level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, rich ore, and improved in sinking. The 44 north was still improving, worth for lead and sinc ores 10. per fm. In the 44 south the lode was 3 feet wide, one part good saving work. The stopes north of engine-shaft were greatly improved in the last week, worth 9t. per fm.; south of ditto; moderate work. The cross-cut in the 44 west was still in a beautiful channel of highly mineralised ground. The lode in the winze below the 33 was 4 ft. wide, with spots of ore; and in the 21 it was 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead.

At Bronfloyd, there is a considerable improvement. The shaft sinking

At Bronfloyd, there is a considerable improvement. The shaft sinking on the lode through the old workings to meet the deep adit is interfaced with strings of ore for its whole width. The lode is wider than the shaft, as neither hanging-wall nor foot-wall are visible.

From Lydford Consols Mines, Capt. J. Richards reports that the crosscut from Murchison's shaft had better be continued, as the south lode is still shead.

From Lydford Consols Mines, Capt. J. Richards reports that the cross-cut from Murchison's shaft had better be continued, as the south lode is still ahead. In the 10 fm. level cast the lode is large, and producing good tin work occasionally, and throughout has produced satisfactory work, and occasional spots of copper over. The stopes not producing sufficient to pay expenses were suspended. The tin produced was of good quality.

From Cubert United Mines, Capt. Trewen reports that at Trebellan the lode in the engine-shaft had increased in size and improved in appearance, being 2½ ft. wide and worth? ewits, of lead ore per fm. In the 56 north, the lode is 18 in. wide, vielding from 10 to 11 ewits, per fm. The stopes in the back have a little improved, yielding 5 cwts. per fathom. In the back of the 65 the stopes were worth 9 cwts, per fm. There is also a report from Capt. S. Richards, confirming the above; but from its extreme length, and not reaching us until late last ovening, although dated Dec. 13, its inscriben was impossible.

	LEAD ORES.
Si	old at Douglas, Isle of Man, Dec. 14.
Mines.	Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Foxdale	100 £16 15 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Laxev	100 21 0 6 Walker, Parker, & Co
	Sold on the 15th December.
Nether Hearth	20 £15 5 0 W. J. Cookson and Co
	Sold on the 17th December.
Prongoch	100 £14 11 6 Walker, Parker, & Co
Cwm Erfin	
East Darren	
Cefn Brwyno	60 14 14 0 ditto
	Sold on the 18th December
Cae-Cypon	2) £14 11 0 Walker, Parker, & Co
	2) £14 11 0 Walker, Parker, & Co Sold on the 20th December.
Tamar	60 £18 10 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co
	minimize and minimized to a minimized for any and a
	BLACK TIN.
	Sold on the 12th December.
Mines. Tons c.	q. lb. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.
Great Wheal Vor., 22 0	1 26 £74 10 0 £1640 15 10-Melianear.
ditto 10 2	2 2 10 71 7 6 722 19 9— ditto
ditta 13 17	3 24 47 0 0 653 4 3- ditto
	Sold on the 13th December.
Leedsand St. Aubyn 9	
	Sold on the 17th December.
Great Polgooth 11	2 3 19 £
	Soid on the Mine.
	0 0 672 5 0 £289 0 0-Enthoyen.
	0 0 0 £72 5 0 £289 0 0—Enthoven. 0 0 0 69 10 0 69 10 0—Calenick Co.

COPPER ORES.

			-	-	-	Royal Hotel, Trur			ngen reco	-	
Mines.	Tons		P	rice.		Mines.	Ton			rice	
Devon Grea	t Consols 130		67	8	16	Great Sheba Conso					
W Hear Ju	70710111 J	*****	~,		-	Hingston Down	78		11	14	(
ditto	120		- 4	7	6		72		- 6	7	•
ditto	119		1	15	6	ditto			4	17	-
ditto	117		6	8	6	ditto			4	16	-
ditto	109		7	6	6	Holmbush			3	84	6
ditto	105		7	14	6		72		- 8	5	•
ditto	98		6	15	0	ditto	47		8	9	
ditto	97		1	19	6	ditto	36	******	6	19	(
ditto	96		7	14	6	Wheal Arthur	76	*****	3	11	•
ditto	91		5	18	0	ditto	75		3	19	6
ditto	75		1	15	6		65		3	13	
	nna Maria138	*****	4	7	6	West Caradon	75		7	12	-
ditto	129		1	2	6	ditto	60		10	19	1
ditto	115		4	1	6	ditto	45		8	0	-
ditto	114		2	19	6	ditto	30		3	1.5	6
ditto	113		4	34	6	Bedford United	77		7	9	4
ditto	112		3	14	6	ditto			5	1	-
ditto	111		3	10	0	ditto			2	8	6
ditto	106		4	0	0	Sortridge Consols			10	N	
ditto	104		4	10	6		74		84	7	-
ditto	100		î	15	0	ditto			9	17	ŧ
ditto	99		7	2	6	Wheal Friendship		******	8	12	i
ditto	90		3	7	6	ditto	40	******	14	16	i
ditto	84	******	4		0	North Wheal Robe	rt. 100	******	9	2	i
ditto	82	******	i	1	ő		32		4	3	-
ditto	56		2	3	6	Wheal Russell	50		5	6	i
ditto	55		14	18	0	ditto			9	17	ì
ditto	41		3	17	6	Devon & Corn. Un			ī	13	ì
			4	ii	6		12	******	-	16	ì
ditto	80	*****	- 3	1	6	Wheal Edward	20	*****	*	5	i
	aria 61	*****	14	18	0		28		16	A	ì
ditto				1	0	Wheal Zion		******	4	2	i
	cy	*****	-		6	Devon Wheal Bull				1	i
ditto		*****	13	8	6				4	10	i
	109		2	10		Lady Bertha				17	
ditto	96		2		6	ditto	20		0	16	1
ditto	64		4	3	6	Tavy Consols			4	2	-
ditto	50	*****	9	0	6	ditto	*******		1	100	1
ditto	41		2	4	6	West Collacombe			6	IG.	1

ditto 16 4 0 0 Wheal Carpenter. 28 ...

Great Sheba Consols 103 2 4 0 Wheal Crebor 25 ...

ditto 77 4 8 0 East Wheal George. 20 dicto 76 1 5 0 Devon & Courtenay 20 ... | TOTAL Property | Tota

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Total 5973 £31,054 4 0

cas: 10igus 11—North Downs 9—East Polgooth 3—Wh. Mary 2.—Total, 3069 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and
Parcels—Wheal Basset 539—South Frances 460—North Roskear 413—North Crofty
64—Pembroke and East Crimnis 259—South Tolgus 241—Wheal Seton 199—Copper
11] 135—West Crimnis 40—West Stray Park 20—South Roskear 14—Pendarves and
64. Aubyn 9.—Total, 2566 tons.

Year.	Tons.	Pre	od.	Amo	ant.			Stane	lar	d.	0	re e	opt	130		Cal	ke o	opper	
1846	2307	9	×	£13.920	10	6		£ 91	6	0		£62	15	0		£88	0-	£ 91	0
1847	3296	9	46	19.948	1	.0		90	- 5	0		62	1	0		98	0-	101	0
1849 1850	2547	9		16,059	16	0		100	18	0		70	9	0		84	0		
1850	3172	9	%	21,118	0	0	***	97	13	0		69	2	0		84	0		
1854	4698	6	56	37,090	12	ю	***	191	- 0	- 94		200		u	81×	120			

Copper ores for sale at Swansea Dec. 26.—Santiago 92, 85, 83, 81, 76, 57, 7, 5, 1—Borelaven 113, 107, 105, 86—Knockmahon 54, 51, 41—French Sing 52, 29, 15—Bullymurtagh 67, 27—Glasgow Sing 85—African 39, 33—Namagua 19, 5—Sydney 76—South Cork 43—Coophen 36—Tuscany 1—Cape 9—Siag 60—Total, 1651 tons,

HORSE POWELANTOO DAININ HATEAM ENGINES.

DEC. 22, 1855.

Botices to Currespondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PERMAN LIMESTONE IN IRELAND.—Sir: In your Journal of Dec. 15, in the communication from your Dublin correspondent, there is a statement of the discovery of permian limestone at Ardrea, in the County Tyrone, by P. Doran. In order to rectify this mistake, I have to inform you that this discovery was lately made by Prof. King, of Queen's College, Galway, who wrote to me, requesting I would go there and verify it: I did so, taking with me Doran, in order to collect fossit. This limestone occurs about two miles from one of the coal mines of the Tyrone coal field, which has already been described by Mr. Griffith. There are no carboniferous strata near Pomeroy, about which place occur the remarkable Silurian beds described by Portlock, in his Geological Survey of Tyrone and Londonderry. Similar permian limestone is found at Cultra, on the south side of Belfast Lourd, a description of which was published by Mr. James Bryce, in the first volume of the Journal of the Geological Society of Dublia.—Jas. M'Adam, F.G.S. Edifast, Dec. 18.

Seletine.—Sir: If your correspondent, "S. D.," will use calcined ironstone of good quality, and a small quantity of limestone, in smelting the new red sandstone, he will find it the best and cheapest flux for sm. Iting lead slage with the above metrix, the iron combining with the silicious matters in the slage, and liberating the lead should ironstone be difficult of access, the oxide of iron from the rolling mills will answer the same purpose equality well, if not better.—Lead SMELTER. : Dec. 18.

See ELTING.—Sir: In answer to your correspondent, who requires a flux for lead ore, which is come?

Should ironatone be difficult of access, the exide of iron from the red ing mills will answer the same purpose equally well, if not better.—Lead Shelfer Bec. 18.
Shelfer Carlot and the same transfer of the same state of the same transfer of the which is much (from necessity, I suppose) combined with red sandstone, as he has tried lime and timestone, I should, as an old smelter, recommend him to try fluor-spar; the proportions must be decided from a knowledge of the quantity of red sandstone is the ore or stuff he is smelting.—John H. Lekerst Ekosington.

The NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In a leading article in hist week's Mining Journal, we drew attention to the present position of this association, and a correspondence which had recently taken place between Mr. Oxenford (in Brazil) with the sharcholders, and the reply thereto by Mr. Sheppard (the chairman of the committee of investigation). We there suggested the hope that some conciliatory measures might yet be adiopted; but from a reply by Mr. Greatorex (the solicitor to Mr. Oxenford) to Mr. Sheppard's remarks, we apprehend a protracted Chancery sonit will be the result, and necessary to settle the disputes between the beligerent, though, we fear, it will be found to terminate most disastrous to the interests of the sharcholders. Mr. Greatorex states that he should not have taken the least notice of the letter, but that an erroneous construction might be put upon Mr. Oxenford's absence, and the silence of his friends; and he hopes that the whole of the case, as between Mr. Oxenford and the sharcholders, and as between hinself and Mr. Sheppard attempts to surround them, will be laid before the public. In the meantime, the reasonable curse of a suspension of judgment is recommended.

Wireal Zion.—Such a statement as that forwarded us by "A Shareholder," should be laid before the public. In the meantime, the reasonable curse of suspension of judgment is recommended.

Wireal Zion.—Such a statement as that forwarded us by "A Shareholder," should exert h

subjects might be properly discussed.

SOUTH BOO MINE.—In reply to "Inquirer," we may state that we believe the London office has been recently removed. The captain gave it as his opinion, founded on considerable experience, that it would, if vigorously worked, turn out a productive mine; but we fear there is little chance of such a consummation, so long as disagreements and personal recrimination absorb the time which should be more profitable employed in attending to the business of the sharcholders. The old adage of the "rolling stone never gathering moss" may find an apt illustration in this case. One thing is quite certain, until the management is conducted with more regularity and spirit, the South Bog adventure cannot be worked with even ordinary cannot be say it is a subject to the subject of the

RAILWAYS IN CORNWALL.—SIR: I should be glad to see the continuation of this subject by your able correspondent, "A Mine Adventurer." Being resident in the district, no doubt he has much further valuable information, which would be interesting to such as myself.—A West Cornwall Shareholder and Adventurer (IN LONDON): Dec. 18.

AVE MARIA COMPANY.—Some quartz was sent from California by Mr. O'Connor, or account of this company. We are informed that he has a considerable claim agains the directors for breach of contract: these are now all dispersed. A committee o management was appointed twelve months since, but the results of their labour have not been published. There are, however, no funds in hand, and it is questionable whether the shareholders will ever have anything returned; in fact, it is doubtful if they have any legal claim; the company was not properly constituted Although it still remains on the list, for a considerable period there has been no business done in the shares.

Ms. ENOR AND "G. D."—Sir: Your correspondent "E. G.," dating from Keswick, ought to have assured himself that he was correct in giving my address. I beg to inform him and Mr. Ennor that I never resided at 8, Windsor-terrace, City-road; nor do I show anything whatever of the "G. D.," whose advertisement, in your Journal of the 8th inst., is dated from that place. Such carelessness as "E. G." manifests is to be reprehended; it leads one to suspect that he is of the number who will willingly change a surmise into a positive assertion, and boast his own cleveness.—G. D.: London, Dec. 17.

Altmont Start Control of the Start of

CIEVETNESS.—G. D.: London, Dec. 17.

ALTHORD SLATE COMPANY.—SHE: A fortnight since you were kind enough to give insertion to some enquiries of mine respecting the locale and present position of this company, to which no reply has been given by its careful guardians, though anxiously looked for by me. Surely these self-sacrificing gentlemen cannot have become so dignified that an humble sufferer dare not approach their sanctum, to ask what they are doing with the property, in the future of which he is pecuniarly intercated! They have removed the secretary and office; but who can say where: It strikes me foreibly that the remedy is worse than the evil; or Mr. Jeffery, and his comper, Mr. Knight, whose disinterested efforts for the well being of the company have gained for them theigolden opinions of all the shareholders, would not remain silent when duty calls for action.—A Shareholders. Edity, Dec. 18.

South Boo Ming.—In the report of the meeting of this company, published in last

not remain silent when duty calls for action.—A SHAREHOLDER: City, Dec. 18.

SOUTH BOO MYRE.—In the report of the meeting of this company, published in last
week's Journal, there were some inaccuracies, which we have been requested to
rectivy. The liability for lord's duce was stated to be 197. 12a, 9d., whereas it should
be \$2L, 6a, 2d., and the balance in favour of the mine must be regarded as contingent
upon the realisation of assets, which are at present doubtful, in consequence of the
call on a large number of shares, transferred from Messrs, Powell and Cooke to
Mr. Fuller, being repudiated by both parties. Notice of a resolution passed unanimously, removing the secretary pro tem., was omitted.

Mossop, of Pinners' Hall, secretary pro tem., was omitted.

mimously, removing the secretaryship from Mr. Joseph, and appointing Mr. J. Mossop, of Pinners' Hall, secretary pro term, was omitted.

The United Muthal, Life Asserbance Company (Charino-cross).—Sir: Permit me to call your attention to this excellent office, which is especially devoted to the mining population; and not having seen it mentioned in your Journal, I assume it to have been overlooked by you; while the Ark is strongly supported, I think the United Muthal deserving of that carnest upholding I am conscious it does not at present receive.—A Miner.

Duston Iron Oric Company.—We have received a lengthened communication from "K. Q. G.," but to which, in fairness to the parties concerned, the writer's name should be attached, if inserted. We may, however, observe that some important remarks are made respecting the position of this company's affairs. According to the last account of the directors, our correspondent states that the balance in favour of the company was \$2551., which is made up by taking credit for cails in arrear and shares deposited, 26891.; estimated value of buildings, plant, stock, &c., 50001.; and shares deposited, 26891.; estimated value of buildings, plant, stock, &c., 50001.; and shares purchased in hand of company, 1414. By the terms of the lease, the company is bound to pay a minimum royalty of 6001, per annum to the leasors, and more than that sum is now due to them. The lease is for 30 years, and the company, whether they do business or not, are bound to pay that amount, or, in the event of default, the lessors can seize the whole of the buildings, slock, plant, &c., on the estate. Our correspondent concludes that the real state of the accounts would show a balance against the company of 24671, and considers the best course would be to wind-up the affair without further delay.

Careen of the accounts would be to be under the proper and of preference of the accounts would be to wind-up the affair without further delay.

CARREGIANCY COPERS AND LEAD MINISTO COMPANY.—Sin: The committee of management of this company have made a call of 1s. per share, under pain of forfeiture. As the shares are all paid up, I question whether they could enforce this. Previous, however, to this being paid, there are three questions to be answered.—What has become of the working capital, how the money obtained by sales of ores has been disposed of, and why shares were delivered to some parties and not to others?—JUNITIA: Lombard-street, Dec. 19.

Tradition of the company of the company of the communication.

disposed of, and why shares were delivered to some parties and not to others?—
JUSTITIA: Lombard-street, Dec. 19.

BT. AUSTELL CONSOLS—NICKEL AND URANIUM.—In reply to the communication of Capl. Prince, in last week's Journal, respecting the discovery of nickel in this mine, we have received a letter from Capt. It. H. Williams, denying such claim to the discovery; and stating what he describes as the actual facts. After the discovery of the rich grey copper ore in the old workings, he found, in the same vein, a very ponderous mineral, which he tested and formed the opinion, from its great resemblance to native copper in colour, its brittleness, and throwing down a green precipitate with nitric acid, that it was "copper nickel." Copper gives a green solution, but no precipitate; copper colours ammonia blue; nickel does not. Being a young man, he was cautious of speaking too soon, and had it tested by two chemists, who confirmed his opinion. On this becoming known in St. Austell, it was generally believed that they had very rich veins of nickel in the mine; and Mr. Stephens, of Charlestown, recommended Capt. Prince, as an assayist, who could test ores of nickel. A specimen was forwarded, which was very accurately tested, and an exact amount of the produce returned. This return was forwarded to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, in London, with other specimens, to be tested and proved correct. These later gentlemen were the first to assay the ore of uranium, tested first also by Mr. Williams, who says that on the same grounds that Captain Prince claims the discovery of the nickel, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey should claim that of the uranium. We really cannot see what credit is being contended for. Capt. Prince only claims making the first assay; and Capt. Williams wiskes it to be known that his attention was first turned to the ore in the old workings.

for. Capt. Prince only claims making the first assay; and Capt. Williams wisks: it to be known that his attention was first turned to the ore in the old workings.

DALKCARLIA SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Siz: At the dissolution of this company, in June, the directors report stated that Capt. Barrat had been systematically deceiving them. A few days afterwards that gentleman published a letter in your columns, denying their allegations; this they never contradicted. Judging from the manner in which the property has been sacr. fixed, the reasonable conclusion to be deduced is, that Capt. Barrat was the scapegoat put forward by the directors to shield their own want of management.—A Suppring a Bayancter, Dec. 18.

The Trewerma Merino.—We quite agree with "Lex," that it would be desirable to settle once and for all the question, as to which of the two Trewtha meetings, called on Tucsday, was the legal one. The opinions of gentlemen learned in the law were taken, and, as in all other cases, there was no difficulty in finding six of one and half a dozen of the other; and had both parties agreed to disagree, there is no doubt that the balance from last account in the next audit would have told the tale of contention in language that could not be mistaken. The point was, whether it was compotent for Mr. Joseph, who had resigned, and was therefore next vant of the company, to call a special general meeting of the shareholders, on the requisition of proprietors who held 250 shares; whilst an adjourned general meeting of those who were ex-officio empowered to act was being held. The arguments for and against were canwassed, and the general opinion seemed to be that any resolutions come to at Mr. Joseph's would be millified in the Stannaries' Court, Still, de facto, it remains a nice point, which would give some work to the genellemen of the long robe. Fortunately for all, Mr. Joseph had the good sense to give way, and abide by the results of the vote, though adversa to his cause.

TREWSTRA MINE.—In last week's report of this mine, the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level was quoted at 59%, per fm.; it should only be 9%, per fm.

IRON MANUFACTURE—MR. TRURAN.—Siz: From Mr. Truran's letter, in your Journal of 15th inst., that gentleman represents me as stating that "black furnace cluder," in an average of many analyses, contains 20°5 per cent. of peroxide of iron: such however, was not my meaning, but that the iron from the analyses came out as peroxide. That the greater part of the iron, in cinders of the description above stated, is in the state of protoxide there is very little doubt: a point, however, of no very great importance, for the equivalent of iron will remain as I stated in the communication referred to by Mr. Truran—namely, 14°35.—S. B. Roorns: Nant-y-Glo, Dec. 19.

y-Glo, Dec. 19.

Practical Mining-America and Spain.—Sir: In your Journal for Oct. 27, Mr. C. S. Richardson gives a description of Old Simsbury Copper Mines (Connecticut), stating the richness of the mines, and also the difficulty in dressing the ores, in consequence of its low gravity. I am just returned from Spain, where I have been laying out dressing-floors, and have succeeded in dressing the ores, which are similar to those spoken of by Mr. Richardson. Samples of the ores dressed, some of which are brought up to 25 per cent., may be seen at the office of Mr. James Harvey, assay master, Tavistock. If there is plenty of wood and water, I will engage to go out to perform that work, if the company deem it advisable, and will agree to my terms. A young man, who is very clever in assaying, drawing, and mapping, and who assisted me in Spain, would be glad of an appointment there.—William Heath: Tavistock, Dec. 17.

KLERIEKEN MINES.—The author of a communication to the Mining Journal, and

only terms. A young man, who is very clever in assaying, drawing, and mapping, and who assisted me in Spain, would be glad of an appointment there.—William Hearts: Tawistock, Dec. 17.

Kilbutcken Mines.—The author of a communication to the Mining Journal, and which appeared on July 12, 1831, respecting the Kilbricken adventure, is requested to address Mr. Deacon, 154, Leadenhall-street.

Magnesian Limestone in Iriland.—Mr. F. Lisabé, C.E., requests us to state that the development of the mineral deposits in the neighbourhood of Castle Blancy and Cultra, consisting of magnesian limestone, beneath which coal is believed to exist, has been delayed, not from the absence of the necessary geological information, but from the impossibility of obtaining a grant of the mineral land from the proprietor. We have forwarded Mr. Lisabé's communications to our Diblin correspondent, who, from local knowledge, will probably treat the subject more discursively.

Electric Gas Company.—Sir: Some two years ago, or more, you gave frequent notices of the Electric Gas Company. Can you tell me whether it ever came into operation, or is likely to do so? or can Mr. Robins, the secretary (according to the Post Office Directory for 1855), give any information!—A Subscuible. Dec. 21.

ROYAL Melbourne, Sydney, AND ADELAIDE CHARTERED BANK.—Sir: I was much surprised on enquiry at the offices, a few days since, to hear from the housekeeper that, although the company still held the offices, for some considerable time neither secretary or clerk had been there. A co-mittee of investigation was some time since appointed, but no report has been delivered. Mr. J. M'Gregor, M. P., was, and I believe still is, the chairman, and probably through his instrumentality we may be enabled to know in what position we are at present placed. Mr. Mackenzie, with an iron house, was sent out to Melbourne to commence business, but for some considerable period we have been unable to obtain any information as to his whereabouts, and the general prospects of the compan

sent committee will place it, by their attention and industry, in the position which its capabilities deserve.

Mikal Zon, -Sir : I am one of those unfortunate individuals who have kept "hoping against hope" for a better return than we poor shareholders in this mine are likely to obtain. The Pilgrim's Progress, in striving to reach the hill of Zion, can scarcely be considered more arduous than our endeavours to preserve anything like harmony in our earthly Zion co-partnership. Judging from your article on Nov. 24, I may fairly conclude you are conversant with all our proceedings; and a more correct remark never was penned in your editorial study, than "wherever it goes, misfortine follows, carrying strife and individual bickerings in its train." But, surely, it may be reasonably enquired, why such troubles should be associated with this mine of all others!—An Old Sharkholder: City, Dec. 20.

Devon Burra Burra.—"A Sharcholder" should address the directors, at the office of the company, forwarding particulars of the transactions he aliudes to, and which, we feel assured, would be at once enquired into, and any irregularity remedied. COMPANY of COPPER MISRES IN EXCLAND.—The annual general meeting of this company is held in the first week in April. The stock has been several times consolidated. The old sharcholders now only receive 1 per cent.; the dividends are paid in April and Oct. The debts, which were under a certain amount, were allowed to be purchased by the Court at a heavy discount. The company has been involved in litigation with several of the sharcholders since its resuscitation. It does not follow out the objects of the charter, or the denomination of the association; they are not copper miners, but copper smelters; they make from and tin-plates.

"Ors."—We much regret that a pressure on our space has compelled the postponement of a highly interesting communication from our esteemed friend, "Ops."

SOUTH ROBERT AND SORTRIDEE.—SIR: I am a shareholder in this mine, which I now am aware does not publish i

and prospects of the mine.—S. R. S.

SHEAT WHEAL BUSY (LISTER).—"A Subscriber" (Wicklow) has addressed to us a lengthened communication, in reply to "An Old Subscriber" (Chacewater); but his remarks are rather too personal for insertion in detail. He hopes the promoters of Great Wheal Busy may go forth energetically with the forking and further developing of the mines, which is more than probable will turn up a prize. If Mr. Manuel and his colleagues had reserved a reasonable amount of paid-up shares to themselves, or sold part, or the whole of the mine, and pocketed the money, even had they put 5000, or 10,000/, in their pockets, without expending is, thereon themselves, they would have been entitled to public thanks for their bargain. But it appears that their pillanthropy has induced them to give the mine to their friends and the public at large, and then actually to pay, like the stranger, for the amount of shares they intend holding. Our correspondent concludes by suspecting that the Chacewater shareholder is a disappointed applicant for the agency, rejected, most likely, for not possessing the requisite qualifications.

MINNING REPORTS.—We received such a mass of mining reports yesterday, that we

Mining Reports.—We received such a mass of mining reports yesterday, that we were quite unable to insert many of them, and were compelled to much curtail others. The plan we adopted, as on other like occasions, was to give precedence to those which bore the latest date. Pursers and scertaries should send what they have for publication in the Journal with as little delay as possible, to ensure insertion.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

The MINING JOURNAL of next week will contain a very elaborate Review OF MINING DURING THE YEAR, by J. Y. WATSON, Esq., F.G.S., Chairman of the Mining Exchange.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

Previous to the discovery of America by the Spaniards, the mother country was pre-eminently noted in all Europe for the mineral wealth it produced. It was known that from the earliest periods mines had been worked by the Carthagenians, subsequently by the Romans, and brought into a high state of development by the Moorish inhabitants of the peninsula. Notwithstanding the continual warfare they waged with the Christian population, they in a high degree encouraged the arts and sciences, as well as the more useful pursuits of industry. They erected aqueducts, constructed roads, and the architectural remains they have left as a vestige of the past show they must have been a people of no ordinary degree of civilisation. To this day, when the traveller passes any remarkable work of art, or of more than ordinary utility, the reply to the question of who constructed it is invaribly "the Moors." It is a matter of history, that immediately after the conquest of Granada by Fendinand and Isabella, through the bigotry of the Inquisition, an order was given for the expulsion of the Moors from Spain; and thus was that country, by a short-sighted policy, deprived of the most productive and industrious of its inhabitants, and the national prosperity received such a blow, that from sighted policy, deprived of the most productive and industrious of its inhabitants, and the national prosperity received such a blow, that from that period it gradually fell into decadence, and from being one of the mightiest monarchies in Europe, it has sunk into its present degraded state. After the discovery of America, from the influx of the precious metals, there were partial gleams of prosperity. Gold brought, however, with it its concomitant evils; corruption, dissension, and disunion ensued; the colonies were lost owing to miscoverness that here the sued; the colonies were lost, owing to misgovernment, and hence

the colonies were leave, int state of the country. In are led to make these remarks from information lately come to hand a are led to make these remarks from information lately come to hand We are led to make these remarks from information lately come to hand, that in the Sièrra Nevada, in the province of Granada, several voins of various rich metals, the precious as well as the more useful, have been found, and that to work these, companies will probably be formed in England. Although the present is an inopportune time for bringing any foreign projects before the public, yet there is every probability that, as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs, we shall hear of the wealth left in the Sierra Nevada by the Moriscos, and there will be plenty of local traditions to substantiate any statement, however extravagantly it may be In the Sterra Newada by the Moriscos, and there will be plenty of local traditions to substantiate any statement, however extravagantly it may be couched. The public have lately had some experience of the waste of capital in California and Australia: it may be urged in extenuation that, when these adventures were taken up, all were equally ignorant, and allured by the glowing reports and seemingly correct statements put forward, the projectors had their worthless scrip greedily applied for, and were enabled to extract large sums of money from their subscribers. This, however, is not the case with receast to writing in Savin. We are not were enabled to extract large sums of money from their subscribers. This, however, is not the case with regard to mining in Spain. We are not here about to indulge in a sweeping condemnation of all Spanish mines; there are several that are working with fair chances of success; but in many cases there are inseparable difficulties, which will always greatly retard the progress of mining enterprise in that kingdom. In our time we have seen the Guadalcanal—a mine which, at the time of the Emperor Charles V., was so rich, that it laid the foundation for the fortunes of the princely house of Fugger-Babenhauser, which is now among the

wealthiest of the Austrian aristocracy. Indeed, so great was its produce, that it was a common proverb, when talking of any rich man, to state he was "Ser rice come un Fucar" (as rich as a Fucar), and a street in Madrid still bears their name. This mine was abandoned by them in the year 1635. An English company, some time since, attempted to drain the Pozo Rico; Capt. John Rule was dispatched over there: after a large expenditure of monoy, it was abandoned a few years since. The Asturian Mining Company have expended upwards of 200,000% on their property; this is now working under Italian superintendence by a French company, and unless steps are taken by next March will entirely pass away from the English proprietary.

this is now working under Italian superintendence by a French company, and unless steps are taken by next March will entirely pass away from the English proprietary.

There may exist deposits of metals in the Sierra Nevada, but of such of an altitude that it would be extremely difficult to work them, and previous to any returns being made to the subscribers, it would be necessary that they should make roads and build houses; in fact, form a perfect colony. The distance to a port of shipment must be likewise taken into consideration, as well as the difficulty of obtaining good workpeople; not only would this have to be contended with, but there is jealousy and habitual dislike of Spaniards to all foreigners. Not looking at the benefits likely to accrue to the district by the circulation of money, they regard all with distrust, and have the morbid feeling that they are being plundered of the produce of the country, and the probability is that any company would seen find themselves involved in litigation with the various interests they would encounter. Another subject to be taken into consideration is the heavy cost of materials; if purchased in Spain, the expenses of the working would be materially augmented, and if obtained from England, the duties on them are so heavy, that the same objection occurs in this instance as in the foregoing. Taking all these facts into dispassionate consideration, it must appear patent that any enterprise, conducted under such disadvantageous auspices, is attended with more than ordinary risks, and before capital is embarked the undertaking should be well weighed and understood.

These observations are made in no hostile spirit to mining in Spain, but we opine that no adventure should be undertaken there, unless its capabilities were well known, the local difficulties to be overcome, as well as the expenditure to be incurred, and the titles and grants so clear that all chicanery should be obvisted. All that we recommend to those who embark in any mineral project in the Sierra Nevada

We have this day inserted in our Journal a compilation of valuable in-We have this day inserted in our Journal a compilation of raluable information for the mining engineer, comprising, in a tabular form, a series of calculations on the horse-power of Cornish steam-engines, having cylinders from 15 to 100 inches diameter. These calculations have been made by Mr. John Darlington, of the house of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who, from his position and knowledge of the Cornish engine, is so well adapted to inspire confidence in the correctness of his figures and the utility of the details. The diameter of the cylinder being given in the first column, is followed by its area, length of stroke, the load in pounds (less one-fifth for friction), strokes per minute, speed per minute in feet. first column, is followed by its area, length of stroke, the load in pounds (less one-fifth for friction), strokes per minute, speed per minute in feet, and horse-power, the last three named columns showing the range of conomical and safe working, and the effective horse-power per stroke is also given, that the total value of horse-power, resulting from any given number of strokes per minute, may be easily ascertained. We have inserted this table for general reference by those of our readers who file the Journal, but it is published also on cardboard, for the convenience of the office and engine-room, and will, we have no doubt, as furnishing an approximate value of horse-power as rendered by the Cornish engine, be well appreciated by the engineering and scientific community.

The Great Wheal Vor United Mining Company held their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, and the reports and accounts presented appeared to give great satisfaction to all present. We believe these to be yearly meeting on Wednesday, and the reports and accounts presented appeared to give great satisfaction to all present. We believe these to be the largest tin mines in the world; and, upon the occasion of starting the Trelawny engine, in September last, most of the principal shareholders availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting and inspecting them, and thus to judge for themselves as to the real position of the property. It must have been very gratifying to Messrs, Crease to have heard how fully their exertions were estimated, not only by the board of directors, but by every proprietor who addressed the necting. But facts and figures will speak for themselves. Since the commencement of this great undertaking by the present adventurers the tin sold has realised 38,3312. 11s. 10d., and since the meeting in June, 11,8872. 18s. 4d., and for the last five weeks, 30162, 19s. 10d. It was observed, that such returns in re-opening amins were unparalleled in the annals of mining, in so short a space of time, where such difficulties had to be surmounted. As to the machinery, buildings, railroads, and general arrangement of the works, it was stated that they were of the most substantial description; and although a large amount had been expended, it was considered that, in the end, the shareholders would be greatly benefited. Two portions of the mines are worthy of especial notice, the Flow and Wheal Metal; the former has yielded a profit of 60602, and the latter, upon which upwards of 8000/. has been expended, has already returned the whole amount, with the exception of about 5002. The gigantic works at Wheal Vor continue to progress stisfactorily; and it was remarked by the Chairman, that the calculations made by the captains to the shareholders, at the visit to which we have alluded, have in every instance proved to be underrated.

A shareholder having observed that a report had gone abroad, that the object in registering the shares was to make a call, the Chairman most emphatically stated that such an idea had

It is a much-to-be-deplored, but too apparent, fact that, with a few favourable exceptions, the mining companies of Ireland have proved commercial failures—not from any poverty in the mineral deposits of the country, or want of enterprise and liberality in the adventurers, but from mismanagement, the absence of due control over the agents and official at the mines, and too often deterioration in the value of the shares, through "rigging the market," and misappropriation of the funds of the company We have on too many occasions had to record such melancholy terminations to what might otherwise have become profitable speculations; and the case of Whight in re the Mizen Head Minns Company, argue before the Master of the Rolls, in Dublin, is one most woefully in point It recently came again before the Court, as cause to be shown why a conditional order, which had been pronounced, should not be made absolute and the company wound-up under the provisions of the Winding-up Acts and the company wound-up under the provisions of the Winding-up Acts and the first step the directors had taken was to issue a prospectus, if which appeared the name of Chas. Manley Browne, who contemplate which appeared the name of Chas. Manley Browne, who contemplate a project for purchasing the mine, and who contracted with the owner of the step of the company was the step of the mine, and who contracted with the owner of the mineral properties and the company was a contracted with the owner of the company of the mineral properties and the company of the company of the mineral properties and the company of the comp which appeared the name of Chas. Manley Browne, who contemplate a project for purchasing the mine, and who contracted with the owns (Downing) for it. The purchase money was to be 5000l. in money, and 1000l. in shares; and it was agreed that, when all the money was paid Downing was to assign to trustees. Nothing had been more clearly established than the incompetency of any party to derive gain from a prival partnership, and Browne, being a promoter, could not do so. The what transaction was nothing more nor less than a fabrication, and a clear at tempt to appropriate the shares, to the prejudice of the other proprietor. It had been established in England that directors are mere trustees, and that any director obtaining one farthing is accountable to the holders doctrine laid down in the case of the York and North Midland Railwa Company v. Hudson, which had since been acted upon. The arrang ment made was to sell for 8500l., and the shareholders were to be defraud of 3500l. of this, which sum was to be divided among the conocctors and the properties of the shareholders were to be defrauded. ment made was to sell for 8500l., and the shareholders were to be deviced 3500l. of this, which sum was to be divided among the concect the plot. In the cost-book no transfer to Browne for such a number shares appeared, but only for 400, which clearly showed the nature transaction. It was arranged within 24 hours after the purchase the public were to be deluded, by quoting the shares at a premium. Frome, a sharebroker, said the market could not be rigged under The directors agreed to give 500l., and four cheques of 125l. were him to carry out this abominable conspiracy.

The directors agreed to give 5000, and four the him to carry out this abominable conspiracy.

Many other points connected with subsequent transactions of it rectors were animadverted upon, particularly a report that gold had iscovered to the extent of 4 ozs. 2 dwts. to the ton of quartz. Their discovered to the extent of 4 ozs. 2 dwts. to the ton of quartz. discovered to the extent of 4 ozs. 2 dwts. to the ton of quarts.

a clause (9th) in the Limited Liability Act, enacting that if directors clared a dividend when the company was insolvent, they were themsel liable. The order was made absolute, and the Court observed that of director who owed one farthing would be made a contributory. The should be known publicly that directors are trustees, and are liable to made accountable as such, if they do what is disgraceful.

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DEC. 22, 1855.

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MORSE POWER OF CORNISH STEAM ENGINES.

The following Table has been compiled with the object of furnishing an approximate value of the Power in Horses rendered by Cornish Pumping Engines, having Cylinders from Fifteen to One Hundred Inches Diameter. The elements employed for the calculations are those most usual with Cornish engineers; and the effective Horse-power per stroke is given, that the enquirer may ascertain the total value of Horse-power resulting from working any given number of strokes per minute. The Steam in most of the Cornish Pumping Engines, is only permitted to act on one side of the Piston; hence such mode of working is technically termed "single acting." Recently, however, it has been considered that equal economy is obtained by introducing the steam on both sides of the Piston, and a few Engines are in operation on this principle. The Horse-power of such (doubleacting) engines may be found by doubling the results given in the Table.

JOHN DARLINGTON.

London Dec. 20th, 1855.

Horse-power, Load in Pounds, and Speed per Minute of Cornish "Single Acting" Expansive Steam Pumping Engines, having Cylinders from 15 inches to 100 inches diameter. Initial Pressure of Steam, 30 lbs. per Square Inch. Temperature 251.6°. Full Pressure of Steam 1 of stroke.—Mean Pressure of Steam 17.8 lbs. less 1-5th friction=14.24 lbs.

Diameter	Length of Stroke	Area of	Load in pounds,	Strokes p	er Minute.	Speed pe in F	r Minute cet.	Horse	Power.	Effective	Diameter	Length		Load in	Strokes p	er Minute.	Speed pe	e Minute feet.	Horse	Power.	Effective Horse
of Cylinder.	in Cylinder.	Cylinder.	less 1-5th, for Friction.	Econo- mical Working.	Safe Working.	Econo- mical Working.	Safe Working.	Econo- mical Working.	Safe Working.	Power per Stroke.	of Cylinder.	of Stroke in Cylinder.	Area of Cylinder.	pounds, less 1-5th for Friction.	Econo- mical Working.	Safe Working.	Econo. mical Working.	Safe Working.	Econo- mical Working	Safe Working.	Power p Stroke
Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.			Feet.	Feet.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.			Feet.	Feet.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses
15	8	176.71	2,516	5	14	80	224	3.04	8.53	.609	58	10	2642.0	37,620	4	10	80	200	45.60	114 00	11 40
16	8	201.06	2,863	5	14	80	224	3.47	9.71	.694	59	10	2733.9	38,930	4	10	80	200	47.18	117.97	11.79
17	8	226 98	3,232	5	14	80	224	3.91	10.96	.783	60	10.5	2827.4	40,260	4	91	84	200	51.24	122.00	12.81
18	8	254.46	3,623	5	14	80	224	4.39	12.29	.878	61	10.5	2922.4	41,614	4	9}	84	200	52.96	126.10	13.24
19	8	283.52	4,037	5	14	80	224	4.89	13.70	.978	62	105	3019.0	42.988	4	91	. 84	200	54.71	130.26	13.67
20	9	314.16	4,473	4	12	81	216	5.48	14.63	1.219	63	10.5	3117.2	44,388	4	91	84	200	56.49	134.50	14.12
21	9	346.36	4,932	45	12	81	216	6.05	16.14	1.345	64	10.5	3216.9	45,808	4	91	84	200	58.30	138.81	14.57
22	9	380.13 415.47	5,413 5,916	44	12	81	216	6.62	17.71	1.476	65	10.5	3318.3	47,252	4	91	84	200	60.13	143.18	15.08
24	9	452.39	6,442	41	12 12	81	216	7.26	19.36	1.613	66	10.5	3421.2	48,716	4	91	84	200	62.00	147.62 152.13	15.97
25	9.5	490.87	6,989	41	101	851	216 200	7.90	21 08	1.756	67	10.5	3525.6	50,204	4	91	84	200	63.89	156.70	16.45
26	9.5	530.93	7,560	41	101	85	200	9.05 9.79	21.17 22.90	2.012 2.176	68	10.5	3631.6	51,712	4	91	84	200	65.81	161.35	16.94
27	9.5	572.55	8,153	41	101	854	200	10.56	24.70	2.176	69 70	10.5	3739.2	53,246	4	91	84	198	73.06	164.40	18.26
28	9.5	615.75	8,768	44	101	851	200	11.35	26 57	2.524	71	11	3848.4 3959.2	54,800 56,379	4	9	88 88	198	75.17	169.13	18.79
29	9.5	660.52	9,405	41	101	851	200	12.18	28.50	2.707	72	ii	4071.5	57,978	4	9	88	198	77.30	173.93	19.32
30	10	706.86	10,065	4	10	80	200	12.20	30.50	3.050	73	ii	4185.3	59,598	4	9	88	198	79.46	178.79	19.86
31	10	754.76	10,747	4	10	80	200	13.02	32.56	3.256	74	11	4300.8	61,240	4	9	88	198	81.65	183.72	20.4
32	10	804.24	11,452	4	10	80	200	13.88	34.70	3.470	75	ii	4417.8	62,909	4	9	88	198	83.87	188.72	20.96
33	10	855 30	12,179	4	10	80	200	14.76	36.90	3.690	76	11	4536.4	64,592	4	9	88	198	86.12	193.77	21.58
34	10	907.92	12,928	4	10	80	200	15.67	39.17	3.917	77	11	4656.6	66,310	4	9	88	198	88.41	198.93	22.10
35	10	962.11	13,700	4	10	80	200	16.60	41 51	4.151	78	11	4778.3	68,036	4	9	88	198	90.71	204.10	22.67
36	10	1017.8	14,492	4	10	80	200	17.56	43.91	4 391	79	11	4901.6	69,798	4	9	88	198	93.06	209.39	23.26
37	10	1075.2	15,310	4	10	80	200	18.55	46.39	4.639	80	11.5	5026.5	71,578	4	84	92	196	99.77	212.56	24.9
38	10	1134.1 1194.5	16,148	4	10	80	200	19.57	48.93	4.893	81	11.5	5153.0	73,378	4	81	92	196	102.28	217.91	25.57
40	10	1256.5	17,009	4	10	80	200	20.61	51.54	5.154	82	11.5	5281.0	75,201	4	81	92	196	104.82	223.32	26.26
41	10	1320.2	17,894 18,799		10	80 80	200 200	21.68	54.22	5.422	83	11.5	5410.6	77,046	4	81	92	196	107.39	228.80	27.49
42	10	1385.4	19,728	1	10	80	200	22 78 23.91	56.96 59.78	5.696	84	11.5	5541.7	78,913	4	81/2	92	196	110.00	234.04 235.06	29.3
43	10	1452.2	20,679	4	10	80	200	25.06	62.66	5.978 6.266	85	12 12	5674.5	80,804	4	8	96	192 192	120.31	240,63	30.0
44	10	1520.5	21,652	4	10	80	200	26.24	65.61	6.561	86 87	12	5808.8 5944.6	82,717 84,651	4	8	96 96	192	123.12	246.25	30.78
45	10	1590.4	22,647	4	10	80	200	27.45	68.62	6.862	88	12	6082.1	86,609	4	8	96	192	125.12	251.95	31.49
46	10	1661.9	23,664	4	10	80	200	28.68	71.71	7.171	89	12	6221.1	88,588	4	8	96	192	128.85	257.71	32.2
47	10	1734.9	24,705	4	10	80	200	29.94	74.86	7.486	90	12	6361 7	90,590	4	8	96	192	131.76	263.53	32.9
48	10	1809.5	25,768	4	10	80	200	31.23	78.08	7.808	91	12	6503.8	92,614	4	8	96	192	134.71	269.42	33.6
49	10	1885.7	26,852	4	10	80	200	32.54	81.37	8.137	92	12	6647.6	94,661	4	8	96	192	137.68	275.37	34.4
50	10	1963.5	27,956	4	10	80	200	33.88	84.71	8.471	93	12	6792.9	96,730	4	8	96	192	140.69	281.39	35.1
51	10	2042,8	29,089	4	10	80	200	35.25	88.14	8.814	94	12	6939.7	98,821	4	8	96	192	143.73	287.47	35.9
52	10	2123.7	30,240	4	10	80	200	36.65	91.63	9.163	95	12	7088.2	100,925	4	8	96	192	146.80	293.60	36.7
53	10	2206.1	31,414	4	10	80	200	38.07	95.19	9.519	96	12	7238.2	103,071	4	8	96	192	149.92	299.84	37.4
54	10	2290.2	32,612	4	10	80	200	39.52	98.82	9.882	97	12	7389.8	105,230	4	8	96	192	153.06	306.12	38.2
55 56	10	2375.8	33,831	4	10	80	200	41.00	102.51	10.251	98	12	7542.9	107,410	4	8	96	192	156.23	312.46	39.0
57	10	2463.0	35,072	4	10	80	200	42.50	106.27	10.627	99	12	7697.7	109,615	4	8	96	192	159.44	318.88	39.86
31	10	2551.7	36,336	4	10	80	200	44.04	110.10	11.010	100	12	7854.0	111,840	4	8	96	192	162.67	325.35	40.6

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES. >

The aphorism, that "property has its duties as well as its rights," is The aphorism, that "property has its duties as well as its rights, is gradually, but surely, eliciting a tardy recognition from the capitalists of England. There was a time when to affirm the power of the Legislature to regulate the operations of private property in its relation to individual labour was considered subversive of law and order, and destructive to the growth and prosperity of the nation. It availed little that thousands perished annually, or heartrending details of "fearful explosions," and "horrible accidents," crowded the columns of the newspapers. The public regretted the disasters, mourned the unimely fate of unfortunate sufferers, and appealed to the better nature of those in whose hands alone the remedy laid, to adopt precentionary measures for perventing the recurrence of evils attended with such fatal and frightful consequences—but to no purpose; it was the privilege of property to do what it liked with its own; and it claimed exemption on this score from the pains and penalties of statutable control or supervision.

Among the great majority of colliery proprietors this doctrine was maintained, with unswerving pertinacity and dogged obtuseness. **Pulstaff was not more reluctant to give a "reason on compulsion," than were those grasping millionares to provide the status of the supervision of the and imb, at the carneat entreaty of the nation. But the importance of the incidental source of national industry and wealth, and the awful yearly sacrifice of life incidental source of national industry and wealth, and the awful yearly sacrifice of life incidental source of national industry and wealth, and the awful yearly sacrifice of life incidental source of national industry and wealth, and the awful yearly sacrifice of life incidental source of national industry and wealth, and the awful yearly sacrifice of life incidental source of the case.

The late of the property claimed protection from the Siste against popular outrage, the working man had also an equal right to it—at least, when life wa gradually, but surely, eliciting a tardy recognition from the capitalists of England. There was a time when to affirm the power of the Legislature

3. Every working and pumping pit, or shaft, shall be properly fenced when not at work.

4. Every working and pumping pit, or shaft, where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

5. Every working pit, or shaft, shall be provided with some proper means of signaling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

6. A proper indication to show the position of the lode in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

7. Every steam-holier shall be provided with a proper steam-guage, water-guage, and safety valve.

By secion 5 it is enacted that, in addition to the above general rules, there shall be established and observed in every coal mine or colliery such special rules for the conduct and guidance of all persons acting in the management, or employed on and shout the mine, as may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents. These special rules are to be framed by the owner; they must be adapted to the peculiar requirements of the mine, and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. If not objected to by him in 40 days, they are to be taken as established; but should be consider any of them insufficient for the safety of those employed, he is empowered to propose additions and alterations. The owner can, in his turn, object to these, and must in that case, within seven days, nominate three or more practical mining engineers, or other efficient persons, unconnected with the mine, one of whom may be appointed by the Secretary of State, to decide the matter in dispute. In the event of the owner neglecting to nominate, the Secretary of State can appoint two competent parties in the district, who are to select an umpire, whose decision, for the time being, will be final, but without prejudice to any subsequent alterations which circumstances may render necessary.

will be final, but without prejudice to any subsequent aiterations without crowning may reader necessary.

In order that every one employed on the mine may have a thorough knowledge of the special and general rules, the owner is compelled to have them printed or painted on a board, and affixed in some conspicuous part; and when defaced or obliterated, must renew them with reasonable dispatch.

The powers of inspectors are defined. They can enter and examine mines and

works at any reasonable time—day or night, to see that the provisions of the Act are compiled with, and can summon the party in charge of the mine to appear before them to give explanations. If they find the rules wilfully neglected or violated, so as to threaten bodily injury to those employed (should the explanation given be unsatisfactory), the agent or manager will be furnished with a written statement, by the inspector of the district of his opinion on the matter in dispute. A copy must likewise be forwarded to the Secretary of State. The dispute, as in the case of the special rules, will be estitled by arbitration: after which, if the danger or defect is not removed, the Secretary of State may direct that a copy of the decision be hung up in some conspicuous place on the mine, and that one be supplied to every workman to whom it applies, who can, if so disposed, discontinue his services, without being liable to any proceedings.

The owners are bound, for the purposes of inspection, to produce accurate maps or plans of their mines, showing the workings to within six months; or, if required, to time of inspection. If found to be defective, the in-pector may require them to be made again, at the expense of the owner.

Where loss of life, or serious personal injury, occurs by reason of accidents, coal proprietors are obliged, within 24 hours, to report the same to the Secretary of State, and the district inspector, stating the probable cause, under a penalty of not less than 101, or more than 201, for every offence.

The penalties imposed are—On masters, for not complying with the provision in regard to hanging up general and apocial rules, renewing them when defaced obliterated, and for wilful neglect or violation of rules and notice in writing, any sum not exceed \$1., and 11, per day during the continuance of the offence. On workmen, for violation of rules, 21, or three months' imprisonment, without hard labour; or proceedings under the Act George IV, c. up. 31; on masters, for neglecting to produce a map o

Under this Act, from some 150 applicants, Me-srs. J. J. Atkinson, Wm. Alexander, John Hedley, Lionel Brough, Thos. Evans, and P. Higson, have been appointed additional inspectors of coal mines.

THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SIR,-I beg to hand you a complete List of Exhibitors on the Collective Stand illustrating the Iron Trade of the United Kingdom, in Class I., who have received Medals or Honorary Mention at the Paris Exhibition. Several omissions and decisions have been made which are to be regretted; but it will be gratifying to the trade to learn, that of 50 exhibitors no less than 38 were deemed worthy of special notice. I believe this proportion of honour to be larger than has been obtained by any other department (English or foreign) at the Paris Universal Exhibition.

5, Martin's-lane, Dec. 18.

WILLIAM BIRD.

-1	,	200, 10.	WILLIAM DIR
		SILVER MEDAL-PIRST CLASS.	
	Messrs. John Ba	gnall and Sons	West Bromwich.
	11 The Bow	ling Iron Company	Bradford.
	The Boar	rd of Trade	London.
	The Butt	terley Iron Company	Alfreton.
	The Coal	brook Dale Company	Shronshire.
	" The Cwn	Avon Iron Company	Cwm Avon
	The Cwn	Celyn and Blaina Iron Company	Rlaina
	The Der	went Iron Company	Sunderland
	The Dow	lais Iron Company	Morther
	The Dun	dyvan Iron Company	Glosmonn
	John and	Edmund Walker	Gospel Ouls
	The Mer	sey Iron and Steel Company	Liverpool
	The Rher	man Tron Company	Liverpool.
	" The Khy	mney Iron Company	London,
	The Shell	ton Bar Iron Company	Stoke.
	1) The wea	rdale Iron Company	TOW LAW.
		BRONZE MEDAL-BECOND CLASS.	
	Messrs. Barrows	and Hall	Tipton.
	n The Blac	enavon Iron Company	London.
	,, The Ebb	w Vale Company	London.
	" Wm. Bai	rd and Co	Glasgow.
	Jno. Kni	ght and Co	Kidderminster.
	Wm. Mil	lington and Co.	Tipton.
	The Mon	kland Iron Company ypool Iron Company (and in Class 16).	Glasgow.
	The Pont	ypool Iron Company (and in Class 16).	Pontypool.
	Pow and	Fawcas	North Shields.
	The Tred	egar Iron Company	London.
	Tupper a	nd Carr	London.
	, H. B. W	hitehouse	Dudley.
	The Ysta	lyfera Iron Company	Swanses.
		MONOBARY MENTION.	
	Mosers The Aber	rearn Ironworks	41
	John Did	dulah and Co	Mocrearil.
	y John Bid	dulph and Co	Mewport.
	Wm. Bir	d and Co.	London.
	,, The New	British Iron Company	London.

	41
HONORARY MENTION.	
Messrs, Wm. Dixon and Co	Glasgow.
, The Lilleshall Ironworks	Shropshire. Glasgow.
to the man and the second seco	Wolverhampton.
The Osier Bed Iron Company	Middlesbro'.

Besides the foregoing, a Gold Medal was awarded to the Board of Trade, for their "very complete and very interesting Collections illustrative of the Metallurgy and Agriculture of the United Kingdom."

MINES v. RAILWAYS, AS INVESTMENTS.

In the Mining Journal of the 8th inst. we inserted, under this heading, some observations, with the view of calling attention to the value of mining property as a channel for the profitable employment of capital, when carefully and judiciously selected, as contrasted with railways and some carefully and judiciously selected, as contrasted with railways and some other species of investment. To those remarks, a correspondent of Herapath's Journal, of Saturday, objects, that our comparison was by no means a fair one; and while giving us credit for the general spirit of the paragraph, states that, if any comparison were made, it should have been with the best and not the worst railways, as we took the best mines. The writer, who signs himself "A Holder of Shares in Railways and Mines, and a Man of Common Sense," further contends that it is absurd to call a mine an investment, as the most experienced miner cannot determine how long any lode will continue to yield ore. Advance the science of mining ever so much, and it will always remain purely a speculation; while railways are properly investments, as whatever business a railway has, it is a permanent one, as much so as the land on which the line stands, and seldom fails to produce some dividend. As the only public organ or representative of the mining interest in this country, we naturally feel anxious for its advancement and support, and shall endeavour to show that, with care in selection and judgment, which can be acquired by experience and observation, in the real value and amount paid for shares, there need not be that wild and reckless speculation, which is too often set down as being inherent in, and inseparable from, mining operations. Among the many instances of success which has attended the employment of capital in the development of British mines, we may enumerate the following, which, to all intents and purposes, may be considered fair subjects for investment, having a certain market value, as much so as railway shares, and, like them, fluctuating in price, according as they are affected by favourable or depressing circunstances:—

Mines.

Paid per -bare. Rec. in divis. Present price. other species of investment. To those remarks, a correspondent of Hera-

Mines.	Paid per share.	Rec. in divds.	Present pric
Devon Great Consols	£1	£470	£405
South Caradon	214	388	330
West Caradon	20	27414	135
Tresavean	3216	4677%	150
Wheal Basset	51/4	370	
Wheal Buller	5	71114	640
Wheal Margaret		237	125
Wheal Owles		176	280
Wheal Scton		26114	180
Carn Brea	15	231 %	85
Dolcoath	257 %	875	90
East Pool			150
Laxey		1300	
Levant		1048	120
Y laborate	107/	002.3/	350

Levant 24 1648 129

Thus, Devon Great Consols, with 1L per share paid, has received 470L in dividends, that are still regularly payable, shares in which may now be purchased at 406L. The others may also be seen at a glance. Many more might be selected, but we have taken sufficient to show that there are firmly-established prizes in mining transactions which render them bona fide investments, and in which continuous dividends may surely be calculated upon. The above mines have all been at work for years, and have paid dividends up to the present time; and there are many even among the non-dividend but progressive mines which will, at a future day, become productive, and turn out trump cards, equally valuable with those we have quoted. With respect to the remark of our critic, that the most experienced miner cannot tell how long a lode will hold out, we will just observe that, if a mine be worked in a scientific and judiciously enterprising manner, always keeping tutwork and discovery in advance of tribute, or working out the ore, good reserves for considerable periods are ever in sight, any increase or falling off at once seen, and timely notice at least given of any symptoms of danger from a failure of the produce.

That there may be a certain degree of soundness and stability in some of the railway companies, we do not for a moment deny, but they are all subject to accidents, to wear and tear, and other deteriorating influences, which render the shares unstable in value, and naturally fluctuating, like other means of investment. We think we have said enough to prove that,

speculative as mining operations may be to a certain extent, the system contains the elements of successful monetary enterprise, and to the shrewd, watchful, and careful investor, may become productive of legitimately profitable, and in numerous cases permanent, results.

The usual annual summary of British mining will appear in our next Journal, which will present still further evidence, if any were wanting, of the value of our English mines as a legitimate means of investment.

TRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTRAFIELD.]

DEC. 20 .- There is a very steady demand for iron, although, from the absence of extensive shipments at this season, the makers are not so overwhelmed with orders as they were two months ago; still, there are enquiries for considerable parcels for delivery next year, and little doubt exists that a very extensive business will be done in the spring. The requirements of foreign railways are gradually filling the Welsh works with orders, even with their immense powers of production; and when these works become employed in making rails, the orders for bars find their way in increased quantities into Staffordishire and Yorkshire. Seetch pigs are less firm, in consequence of decreased shipments, and their accumulation in the hands of storekeepers. There is less activity in the railway wheel trade than for some months and, the high rate of interest hay

mainton in the hands of storekeepers. There is less activity in the rail-way wheel trude than for some months past, the high rate of interest hav-ing checked additions to the rolling stock of railways.

The East India Company has recently contracted for several hundred tons of bars, and will, no doubt, purchase large quantities of rails, in ad-dition to contracts recently entered into. The great difficulty experienced in obtaining tomage has prevented the full developement of East Indian railways but as extraordinary exertions are being made in all our shire. railways, but as extraordinary exertions are being made in all our ship-building yards to supply this deficiency, we hope before long to see this state of things remedied.

The Sheffield Trade continues to be languid, and will, probably, not rally from its present depression until the spring trade sets in. The activity which must then take place, we think, will be large, as foreign nations must have our manufactures for their railways, as well as for their

growing wants The activity in the Coal Trade continues, and with the thermometer 12° below freezing point, we do not think either the demand or consumption will decrease. The colliers are tolerably quiet and contented at their work, although in some districts they have manifested a threatening attitude, and a decirate to static.

Within the last five years lead mining in the Peak of Derbyshire has advanced with giant strides, and has attained a position alike satisfac-tory to the mining adventurers and apparently to opposing interests, for all property is onhanced in value by successful mining operations, where employment, and the liberal wages attendant on good mining, have infused a great increase of population; and, perhaps, no more decisive proof was ever given of unanimity of sentiment on this head than that combination of every interest and class which was arrayed against the late bill introduced into Parliament, and having a tendency to alter the customs of the mining interest in Derbyshire; that such extensive operations should have been carried out by local capital is somewhat remark. tions should have been carried out by local capital is somewhat remark-able, and is readily accounted for, when it becomes known that the owner of the soil has no power over the minerals, the miner having by tradition ot tag sour has no power over the minerals, the miner naving by tradition—which has recently been consolidated by Act of Parliament—maintained his claim intact to priority of title to the minerals over the owner of the soil; and so strong is he fixed, that neither he who holds the fee simple nor the Crown can doubt his title to possession indisputably established to himself and heirs, not on the authority of mere points of the law, but by every law and custom; and it is a possession that ensures for him every convonience necessary for the working of the mine and the dressing of his minerals, without one farthing cost the owner of the soil as far subbis minerals, without one farthing cost, the owner of the soil so far submitting to the substantiality and originality of the miners' rights and claims as to purchase his lands subject to allowing any necessary portion to be converted to the miner's use, together with the use of the nearest stream, and a right of road to the nearest highway or turnpike without remuneration. It is, then, in consideration of these valuable rights that local can'tall has been found to develope the mineral resources of the High stream, and a right of road to the bases at these valuable rights that local capital has been found to develope the mineral resources of the High Peak of Derbyshire; and amongst the many dividend mines we may notice that in a few days the Peak United will again afford to its shareholders another of its constant quarterly dividends of 10s. per share. Few mines have required so small an outlay as the Peak United, and none are more constant in their returns.

In February next, the shareholders of the Brightside Mine will arrive, it is calculated, at the great object for which the mine was started—the

it is calculated, at the great object for which the mine was started—the Botany vein, which was left very rich. In progressing towards it, the company have realised some nice dividends, and we are informed have a good sum in the bank, but are reserving it, lest in making the cross-cut to the Botany vein extra cash should be required. This course is the more prudent than paying dividends too large, and by unforeseen difficulties being obliged to make calls.

An extensive movement is now taking place in the North, having for its object the formation of a High Peak Mining Exchange. The great matter of surprise is that such an institution has not been previously established, and we highly commend the intelligent and respectable originators for this step in the right direction; as it appears to us, that being on the spot, and having the first information, in connection with a local knowledge, they constitute the body who must be the real pulse of the mining interest here; but we would suggest that the institution be re-presented by the names of brokers in various towns.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

DEC. 20.-Althoug. at the close of the quarter, when orders are being limited to the actual wants of buyers, the demand during the week has been highly encouraging, and the mills and forges throughout the district are in full work. There is an evident tendency to advance the price of malleable iron; and the opinion seems to gain ground that some of the large houses will go for an advance at the preliminary meeting this day week; I do not, however, believe that any change can be effected at present. The derangement consequent upon any declared advance would more than counterbalance the advantage, and it will not be acceded to if proposed. There is a continued scarcity of good ironstone, and it is now quoted at 20s. per ton. Good hot-blast pig-iron is selling at 41. 15s. per ton. There is a considerable quantity of inferior ironstone being imported into the district, but it is only purchased from necessity. The demand for rails for America and the Continent is reported brisk, and we have reason to anticipate a continuance of good trade for some time to come. The attention of the masters is still directed to preparing for the new Act of Parliament, which will be immediately coming into operation, for the better regulation of the mines, and numerous meetings have been held within the last few days of the iron and coalmasters, for the purpose of finally arranging the rules by which the miners and others are to be large houses will go for an advance at the preliminary meeting this day of finally arranging the rules by which the miners and others are to be governed. There is, of course, considerable difference of opinion, as to the propriety of the proposed rules; but as they are in the hands of practical men, they will ultimately be found easy of adjustment.

In connection with the district, two very serious accidents have occupied a considerable portion of public attention during the past week. The first occurred on Friday morning last, at the Coppiec Colliery, and which was attended with the death of a mother and three children, and dreadful David Millard, a butty collier, employed under Mr. H. B. Whitehouse, of Priorfields, had a large quantity of gunpowder in his house for blasting purposes, and his son was sent to the cellar for some powder, when, from some cause as yet unexplained, a terrible explosion took place, which was heard for miles round, several houses were blown down, and Mrs. Millard, her two children, and a nurse girl were buried in the ruins. Consider her two children, and a nurse girl, were buried in the ruins. ing the fact that many of the men entrusted with the care of powder are in the habit of keeping it under their beds, the only wonder is a far greater number of explosions do not take place. The second accident occurred at the new furnaces of Messrs. G. and A. Hickman, at New Town, Bilston. the new furnaces of Messrs. G. and A. Hickman, at New Town, Bilston. The furnace has been recently erected, and the catastrophe was occasioned in consequence of the tuyere (a kind of socket around the pipe which is joined to the furnace, through which the blast is conveyed, and which is supplied with water for the purpose of keeping it cool) having become in some manner defective, the water escaped into the furnace among the molten iron, and caused an explosion to take place. A large quantity of the iron, which had been reduced to a fluid state, was driven with great force out of the furnace, almost covering five men who stood near. The

A M I GRAJDRA TO AREA ONLY SOLVED ROLL REPORT

keeper of the furnace singularly escaped, and four persons were killed, but there does not appear to be blame attaching to any person.

In the Coal Trade, the utmost demand continues, and it is with great difficulty orders can be supplied at the Cannock Chase and other works. It is not improbable but an advance of 1s, per ton will take place at the commencement of the year, particularly as the weather has now set in with great severity, and a prospect of a continuance.

In the Hellow Iron Trade, the demand is active, and the hands at the various works in West Bromwich and Wednesbury are on full time.

In the General Metal Trades, the orders during the past week have been slack; all orders, except for immediate use, being deferred for the new quarter. Copper is firm, but without any prospect of an advance. Block that has gone up 2l., and the demand brisk. There is not, perhaps, in the district any branch in which animation is more perceptible than in that of the tubing. The quantity of copper tubes required for marine purposes for the American, French, and home markets is unprecedently large, and the extensive works of Mr. Sampson Hanbury, of Smothwick, are employed in exceuting some very extensive orders. At the London Works they are also busily engaged, and the various foundaries between Birmingham and Wolverhampton are still employed casting Government work.

In the Gun manufactories the bands or all actively engaged and there. mingham and Wolverhampton are still employed casting Government work In the Gun manufactories the hands are all actively engaged, and there is no appearance of any abatement whatever of the Ordnance orders.

In the money market there is still a severe pressure, and a growing conviction that a greater issue of paper money must take place before long A few weeks ago the Birminghum Chamber of Commerce ignored the question; the leading members shelved it by a side-winded motion, but they have now agreed to reconsider it, and there can be little doubt that, on the opening of Parliament, Government will be besieged with applications upon the subject. The banks are of necessity excessively stringent, and no small anxiety is felt for the settlement of large quarterly accounts.

and no small anxiety is felt for the settlement of large quarterly accounts.

Mr. John David Kind, of Birmingham, has during the past week specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw), for improvements in spindles for locks and latches, and in attaching knobs or handles to the said spindles.

This invention consists in making spindles for locks and latches, and in attaching knobs or handles to the same, in the following manner: - The spindle consists of a dylindrical or other shaped red of metal, one end of which is longitudinally slit or divided, thereby forming two nearly semi-cylindrical portions, having a space of about one-cighth of an inch between them. The all, or divided end of the spindle is formed into a screw, or thread, and on the interior surface. In fastening the knob, or handle, to the before-mentioned spindle, the convex screw, or thread, in the knob, or handle, and engages in the concave screw, or thread, in the knob, or handle. A pin, screw, or cotter, is passed through a hole made in the neck of the knob, or handle, and engages in the before-mentioned slit in the end of the spindle, thereby expanding the two semi cylindrical portions of the same, which causes the convex screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage lightly in the concave screw or thread on their surface to engage l

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. UR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

DEC. 20.—The Stock Market, notwithstanding some heavy sales, was rather firmer this week, and 3 was the extreme fluctuation. Mining shares were also firmer, and those of the Mining Company of Ireland, being the only ones dealt in, advanced 5s. Business in railway shares being the only ones dealt in, advanced 5s. Business in railway shares was confined to transactions in the leading lines, principally to those of the Great Southern and Western. The half-yearly accounts of this company will be made up to the end of the present month, and the traffic receipts will show an increase of about 30,000, over the same period of last year; while the receipts of the Midland Great Western line will exhibit an increase of about 9500, the accounts being made up to the same period. The Belfast Junction receipts will be about 4000, more. This latter company have advertised for loans on debentures, to bear interest at 51 per cent.

at 5t. per cent.

The following are the latest prices, as usual:—Consols, 88\frac{1}{2}; New 3 per Cents., 88\frac{1}{2}; Hibernian Bank, 32\frac{1}{4} ex div.; National Bank, 32; Royal Bank, 20\frac{1}{4}; Patriotic Assurance, 8; Consumers' Gas, 7\frac{1}{4}; Mining Company of Ireland, 14\frac{1}{4}; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway, 9; Dublin and Wicklow, 5\frac{1}{4}; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 13; Great Southern and Western, 51\frac{1}{2}; Irish South-Eastern, 5\frac{1}{4}; Killarney Junction, 7\frac{1}{4} ex div.; Midland Great Western, 48\frac{1}{4}; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3\frac{1}{4}; Waterford and Limerick, 203.

and Limerick, $20\frac{3}{4}$.

Another bubble has burst, and the Master of the Rolls in Ireland has had another opportunity of exposing the base practices of those who do not scruple to trade upon public credulity, and to apply to self-purposes the savings of the hard-working and industrious, who are, alas! too easily caught by the plausible statements set forth in prospectuses, and entrust their little capital (saved from, probably, the earnings of years) to men who, instead of guarding their interests, and watching over the property

who, instead of guarding their interests, and watching over the property entrusted to their management, violate every principle of trusteeship, and squander in utter recklessness the funds placed at their disposal.

Would I were drawing a fanciful picture!—but, no; I regret to say it is too true, and I know, of my personal knowledge, several who embarked nearly their entire fortune, the savings of years, in the Mizen Head Mining Company, and have lost hundreds of pounds, the shares having been long since utterly valueless. When will poor Paddy cease to be the dupe? Not when unprincipled speculators cease to exist; for as long as the world lasts men will be found ready to deceive their fellow-men; but when, by such exposures as I have to record, his discernment will be sharpened, and he will be enabled by experience, though dearly bought, to separate the corn from the chaff.

anarpened, and he will be enabled by experience, though dearly bought, to separate the corn from the chaff.

A short time since, I had to bring under the notice of your readers the case of the Irish Consols Mining Company, as brought before the Master of the Rolls, the particulars of which will be found in the Mining Journal of June 16; the next on the list is the Mizen Head Mining Company; and although the disclosures made in the first instance are somewhat similar to these made now still. I must say they do not improve on acquaint. and although the disclosures made in the first instance are somewhat similar to those made now, still I must say they do not improve on acquaintance—familiarity with the moves does not heighten our admiration for the players. Berdan's machine could not even extract from the flinty hearts of those gentlemen any gold in the shape of compassion for the unfortunate victims of their mismanagement; but the iron finger of the Rolls as the correct one, they will be compelled to make good every farthing appropriated otherwise than for the legitimate working of the company. As the judgment delivered by the Master of the Rolls is chiefly of a personal nature, I will not further allude to it than to quote from it the following sentence:—"The law should be known publicly in this country, that directors are trustees, and are liable to be made accountable, as such, if they do what is disgraceful." That this is the law should be generally known; and the foregoing statement is, therefore, deserving of the most known; and the foregoing statement is, therefore, deserving of the mosextended publicity. Suffice it now to say, that the Master has made extended publicity. Suffice it now to say, that the Master has made absolute the conditional order for the winding-up of the Mizen Head Company. The books of the company are to be lodged in Court, and steps taken for the benefit of the creditors. Having said thus much, I will now leave it to your readers to speculate on what company will fill up the third act in the drama.

It is right that every true friend of the country, every respectable member of society, should, as much as possible, endeavour to discourage the introduction of doubtful schemes; and, therefore, I quite concur in the remarks made by the Rev. Professor Galbraith and Mr. Weld, in their recent letters on the china clays of Ireland. But it is equally right to encourage by legitimate means every effort that is made to develop the hitherto neglected resources of Ireland, and to aid every project calculated nitherto neglected resources of Ireland, and to aid every project calculated to give employment to the people. The interesting discussion at present going on, with reference to the clay of the Castle Caldwell estate, is exciting much attention; and the solution of the question as to whether there does exist in Ireland any clay suited to the manufacture of fine porcelain is anxiously looked for, because every one interested in the prosperity of the country is, of course, desirous that a new branch of manufacture should be introduced amongst us. Professor Galbraith, in a letter published by him a few days since gives an earlysis of this clay. wh, Bilston, an interfere should be introduced amongst us. Professor Galbrath, in a so-occasioned pipe which and states that he found it to contain 3½ per cent. of peroxide of iron, and about 5 per cent. of alkalies; and, consequently, that on subjecting it to it is eatirely unsuitable for the manufacture of fine porcelain. Now, Prof. Cameron, of the Chemical Society, differs entirely in his analysis with that of the reverend gentleman I have named, as also with the conclusions arrived at.

He denies the existence of peroxide of iron in the clay when freed from

specified some of the obstacles to fair dealing which it was designed to overcome. Whether the institution has realised the hopes of its projectors will be seen from the tenor of my present letter. In order that any institution should be in a position to claim, as a right, the support and patronage of the public, its constitution and general conduct should be open to public criticism; and, as the Mining Exchange of London is dependent on public support for its sustenance and prosperity, no apology to its members is, I apprehend, required for the tone of my present remarks. To have a managing body of men eminent for integrity of character, and imbued with the spirit of business enterprise, is unquestionably the greatest boon which can be bestowed upon any institution; and more especially so in the case of a young association, started for the purpose of combating abuses grown venerable by age, and of erecting a barrier between right and wrong, such as would be perilous for any man of business to break through or evade: but in order that due respect should be paid by the constituent body to the acts of the executive, it is not only right, but expedient, that the latter should owe their official status to the suffrages of the former. The members of the managing committee of the Mining Exchange, however, with one exception, are self-elected. At the commencement of the undertaking this was necessary, but now that they are neencement of the undertaking this was necessary, but now that they are surrounded by a body of subscribers, it is right that they should place their seats at their disposal. In such an event, the gentlemen at present in office would, in all probability, be re-elected, with, perhaps, a slight addition to their numbers, in order that all cause for invidious remark from without, as to the present constitution of the committee, might be removed.

re moved.

Again, they should have a paid secretary—a gentleman not in the mining market, but who possesses sufficient knowledge of share routine to effectually look after the regular business of the Exchange. He ought to be a man of considerable experience in all the intricacies of share-dealing, and who could at all times be accessible to any member requiring his assistance and advice. At present, the secretaryship is an honorary office, held by a gentleman who is not a member, but who is yet too closely related to two of the directors to satisfy the scruples of a jealous public.

The right to investigate the bona fides of every mine the shares of which are quoted in the Official List, is a privilege which the managing com-

are quoted in the Official List, is a privilege which the managing committee have not yet claimed, and which, undoubtedly, some of the members would be very reluctant to concede. If such a power as this, however, were lodged in the hands of the executive, it would be a heavy blow to many unrighteous speculators, by affording the public the means of distinguishing the good from the bad—a boon for which they have hitherto been indebted either to private firms or to individual agents.

The regulation of the prices marked on the Official List is a matter steended with great difficulty. As the case at present stands, every subscriber can mark the price at which he may have either bought or sold

scriber can mark the price at which he may have either bought or sold shares, without reference to the party with whom the business was transacted; for instance, suppose the price of North Basets on any day to be 42 to 42\frac{1}{2}, and any member buying at 42\frac{1}{2} should sell to a client at 43\frac{1}{2}, and quote the business, it would manifestly not be the fair market price; and if such marking be reduced to a system, the primary effect would be to raise the price of the shares with unjustifiable rapidity, and it would operate secondarily in a way detrimental to those members who refrain from taking such heavy profits.

To find a practicable remedy for this complaint is no easy matter, but I would suggest, that the committee should issue a list of the closing prices in all the shares in which business has been marked, which would indicate, at all events, the value of the shares at a certain period of the day, and might deter members from marking such extraordinary prices as they semetimes do. There is a difficulty, also, existing as to the verification of prices, of the unfairness of which any member may have suspicion, as

scractines do. There is a difficulty, also, existing as to the verification of prices, of the unfairness of which any member may have suspicion, as its correctness, or otherwise can only be ascertained by impeaching the good faith of the subscriber who may have quoted the business. Were a salaried secretary appointed, this difficulty would in great part disappear, as it would be part of the duties of his office to examine the list daily, and to look narrowly into any quotation unusually high or low, and would prevent the price-book from being unfairly used in support of either a bull or bear operation.

prevent the price-book from being unfairly used in support of either a bull or bear operation.

Such an association as the one under consideration should be able to command both early and reliable information from the mines, which should be posted in the Room for the common benefit. This would be done very effectually at a trifling cost, paying so much per letter, or measage, of a given character. If such a course as this were adopted, a more equal tone would be imparted to the market, and a greater feeling of confidence and security in dealing would be the result. The rules of the institution, as shown to me, are not a bit too stringent to meet the case. More vigour in the management, and, if necessary, more money from the subscribers, is all that the Mining Exchange of London requires to make for itself a first-rate position. Let its rules be strictly enforced, without fear or favour, and in the honesty of its members the public will be amply rewarded for their sympathy and support.—City, Dec. 21.

Junes.

THE IRON TRADE-ITS PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

Mr. J. Kenyon Blackwell, F.G.S., the eminent authority on iron, its manufacts nd trade, has interested himself in procuring very valuable information respection the iron-producing districts of the European Continent and America—a portion of the iron-producing districts of the European Continent and America—a pursues which was embodied in a paper read at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, "On the Present Position of the Iron Industry of Great Britain, with reference to that of othe Countries," having, by a previous continental tour of some months' duration, an visiting nearly every forge in this country, fully prepared himself for affording the knowledge which his previous long and general experience has so well adapted him The result has been a vast fund of information on the metallurgy and commerce iron, much of an original character, up to very recent dates, of which we shall frequent occasions avail ourselves.

Mr. Blackwell states that the civilised nations of the globe manifest at this expectations are the states of the globe of the globe manifest at the civil seed nations of the globe manifest at the specimen of the globe m

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iod nearly	as follows :-	
Great Br	itainTons	3,000,000
France		7.30,000
United St	tates of America	750,000
Prussia	***************************************	300,000
Austria	***************************************	250,000
	***************************************	200,000
	***************************************	150,000
Sweden	***************************************	200 000
	German States	300,000=6,0
Other cor	intries	200,000

Other countries

The author proposed first to take a general view of the mineral resources of countries which were the principal seats of the production of iron; then to stone account of the various processes followed in the manufacture; and, lastly, some account of the evidences of progress of this industry at home and abroad, from specimens shown at the Paris Exhibition. The first portion only occuping paper on this occasion.

paper on this occasion.

The ores of iron may be divided into five great classes—the magnetic oxides; the analydrous bematites, with micaceous and specular ores; the crystalline carbonates or spathose ores; the earthy carbonates, including the blackbant; and the hydrate hematites, and brown iron ores. Iron is also found in the state of a silicate, either alone, or associated with magnesia, lime, or alumina, and united with sulphar, phosphoris, arsenie, and occasionally with other metals. The magnetic oxides are foun principally in the gaeissone and other primary rocks; the anhydrous matters, the spathase or crystallised carbonates range through the amb formations. The spathase or crystallised carbonates range through the same formous throughout most of the recent formations, from the coal measures upwards; the locateposits of hydrated peroxides are often covered up by clay and sand, and the often assumes the pisolitic form.

The immense production of iron in Great Britain rests on her almost inexhasting nates in most of the coal fields. About four-fifths of the iron produced is made in nates in most of the coal fields. About four-fifths of the iron produced is made in page the order of the carbonates in most of the coal fields.

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

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RAILWAY TRAPPIO — The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 15 amounted to 374,7921., and for the corresponding period of last year to 343,6001., showing an increase of 31,1921. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 170,9821., and for the corresponding week of last year to 159,0711., showing an increase of 15,9111.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 22781.; on the Great Northern to 18981, on the Great Western to 36811.; on the London and North-Western to 48901.; on the London and South-Western to 22031.; on the South-Eastern to 18991. The state of the South South-Eastern to 18991. The South-

are approaching completion; and the line, as soon as the rolling stock is placed, will be opened for traffic to Mosbach, Schierstein, Nicelerwalluf, Eitville, and Erbach. At the South Australian Company meeting, yesterday, a statement for the baif-year ending April 30 was laid before the meeting, by which it appeared that the gross annual rental of the company, up to March 25, was 19,9451. Iss. 3d., showing an increase of 1139f. 6s. over the amount of the preceding six months, and 17344. Ss. 2d. over that of the corresponding period of 1854. The total quantity of land let on the 30th of April last was 50,357 a cores of country land, and 4210 acres of other land. Various other improvements are progressing favourably. At a special meeting held immediately afterwards, the charter recently obtained was submitted to the proprietors, was approved of, and the meeting separated.

The London Chartered Hank of Australia extraordinary meeting, yesterday, did not, as it was anticipated, pass off without a strong expression of feeling as to the imprudence of management on this side or the other. The Chairman (Mr. D. Dunbar) said that the principal item of loss arose through having advanced money to an Australian firm on gold dust, which never arrived; another part was from a forgery; the remainder arose from business losses on bills, &c.; making up a total of 34,904. This would have to be met by the last half-year's profits, id, 256f. 6s. do., the sacrifice of the reserve fund, and after that a balance of 7743f. 7s. 9d. would remain to be made up out of the current half-year. A vote of censure was proposed, but it was negatived, and the report was eventually adopted, as well as a vote of hanks to the Chairman.

In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the newly-projected "Companie Genérale des Omnibus de Londres," or General London Omnibus Company. The capital is 1,000,000. technique the proposed is regularity of banks to the Chairman. The members of the council of surveillance include Mr. Robert Keating,

At Ludworth Colliery, on Monday, an inquest was held by Mr. Maynard upon the body of James Berry, who was killed through overwinding the eage, whereby the poor man was thrown down the shaft. The rules of the colliery provided that the engineman should not permit any learner to handle the engine during the riding of men, whereas in this case a learner was entrusted for the moment with the handles, when the engine reversed, and the poor man was killed. Mr. Dunn, the Government laspector, attended the inquist, and as the above facts were clearly proved, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against both the brakeman and the assistant, who were committed to Durham Jail to take their trial.

returned a verdict of manslaughter against both the brakeman and the assistant, who were committed to Durham Jail to take their trisl.

British Minrs as an Investment—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. Murchison is about to issue a fourth edition of his valuable work on this subject, with an appendix, giving a review of the progress of British mines, and the dividends paid, during the year 1825, with their present position and prospects. This edition is to contain full particulars of upwards of 100 of the principal dividend and progressive mines in this country.

A beautiful gold watch, with its appendages, was last week presented to Mr. John Tattersall, by his co-partners in the Keid Head Lead Mines, for his successful management of them.

Monetary Panics and Convulsions.—A pamphlet has just been published by Messra, Richardson, Cornhill, being "Notes on Monetary Panics and Convulsions, and the Effects of the Currency Acts of 1819 and 1844; also on the Feasibility of Creating a Sultable, Sound, and Sufficient Currency, with Extraots, Reference, and Illustrations." The author is Mr. William Swiney, consulting actuary, and the brochure is addressed to Lord Viscount Palmerson, First Lord of the Treasury. The author commences his remarks by showing that hir. Peel (afterwards Bir Robert) brought forward his two Currency Acts on the ground, among others, that it was absolutely necessary to impart steadiness to prices, and soundness and stability to cell. This necessity had arisen from the great evils accruing out of Mr. Plit's system from 1797 to 1819, during which prices had greatly oscillated, credit run riot, and numerous banking, house failures were among the startling features of the laws of 1819 and 1845 have been very far from realising the hopes of their promoter and his colleagues. The evils attendant on the currency panics of 1823-26 and 1847 are then animal verted upon, the scarcily of bank notes, the incessaity functuating value of gold, and the consequent stoppage of industrial operatio

SHEFFIELD, Drc. 19.—The price of most of our mining shares is rather higher, and for nearly all of them we have more buyers than sellers. Crafmants have been in good demand, but no transaction, in consequence of three being no sellers under 5t. The Eyam Mining Company are getting a large quantity of lead in all their workings. The interest is a the mine was never known to present a more promising appearance. The last sale of ore at wheal Mary Great Consols realised about 612t, and it is expected that sale of ore at wheal Mary Great Consols realised about 612t, and it is expected that sale of ore at wheal Mary Great Consols realised, without finding buyers. The following are the quotations:—Crafmant, 3% to 5: Brightside, 54 to 56; Eyam, 24 to 95; Penk United, 8% to 9½; Prince of Wales, 7% to 8%; Great Sheba, 3% to ±%; Wheal Mary Great Consols, it o 1%.—E. SMITH AND SON.

From Wheal Grenville, Capt. G. R. Odgers reports that in the 70 fm. level they have got through the eivan, and intersected a branch of spar, with peach and spots of yellow copper ore. At Newton's engine-shaft, the sumpmen were cutting plat at the 30. In the 18 west, the loie continued in the killas, which at times showed a promising appearance; in the castern on-i it was large, and congenial for fit, and they expected in depth to lay open a valuable piece of ground. The pitches in the 15 were turning out well. They had sampled and weighed 60 tons of tinstuff, which would produce 30 cwts. of black tin; and they had, unsampled, as much as would produce 1151. to 1201.

every description when brought into a state of low pulverisation.—J. M. Napier: Drying small coal.—E. Poulson: A new constructed engine to be worked either by steam or principally by manual labour.

Jenkin's Double-Reverberatory Lead and Copper Furnace.—The result of a trial of this invention on 1594 evts. of ore, of rather a poor class, averaging from 68 to 70 per cent., is a produce of lead scarcely up to 60 per cent., 59 4-5ths being the nearest representation. Although the new bottom was not calculated to take much lead, being superior in that respect to anticipation, we may add that in this statement nothing is allowed for any amount of absorption by it, aithough the first charge of ore is included in the 1594 evts. The oxide collected in flues attached to ordinary ore hearths, the flues extending (say) two-fifths of a mile, would average from 2½ to 3 per cent.; and the oxide or soot from reverberatory furnaces, having a similar length of flue, is not inconsiderable consequently, allowing that the bottom is so perfect as not to absorb lend to a considerable amount, the point for further consideration is the amount to be added to the above per centage for oxide in the flue dust, regarding which each practical smelter will form his own opinion. We have reason for believing that some features in the furnace will be modified, and that a yet further increase in the saving of fuel and lead or copper will speedily be effected.

Yerevention or Railway Accidents.—Mr. H. J. Kaye, C. E., in conjunction with Mr. Percy Burrell, has recently patented an invention for the above purpose, by the use of which drivers in motion can accertain, by looking at a small dial placed on the engine, the distance they are, at all times, from any train, either in advance of or following them. Station masters are also crabled to ascertain the whereabouts of any train and its rate of speed. We shall be in a position to give a more detailed description in an early Number.

Suspended of the heavy coal traffic passes to the station in Maide

not exceed the eighth of an inois, and was considered a perfectly satisfactory test. The weight of the rail is \$ lib. per yard, the brackets the same, making 168 lib. per yard. The cost would be 300, per mile over the ordinary systom; it was, however, explained that the workine could pack and complete 100 yards of the new ralls in test time than they could open 20 yards on the old plan, prior to packing.

**MORKING STEAR KRYANSIVERI VI ONR CULINDER. —Mr. E. Carrett, of the Sun Foundry, Leeds, has taken out a patent for such an arrangement of cylinder miled direct at high-pressure on one side the piston, and afterwards on the opposite one, which is of a much larger area, where its expansion is completed before being finally condensed, or discharged into the atmosphere. The trunk is made of such convenient size as to side inside a suitable guide or chamber in the end of the cylinder, in such manner that the steam may act on the effective area, simulated only in the area remaining of that side the piston; being thus guided and supported on both of its sides is not lessenced, upon which the steam may not its second entrance into the cylinder. This is accomplished by constructing the cross-sectional area of the smaller ram of a different form to that of the closed chamber is which it sides, and by which it is guided, so as to allow the steam to pass freely from the cylinder into the vacant space between the two. The sides of the chamber, or hollow guide, can also be made actual sides themselves. To compensate for the inequality of pressure in condensing engines, which would otherwise be felt on the piston in the two directions of its monitor, from the united effect of the steam and vacuum, the trunk is made a ram on that side the piston on which the steam first acts to work steam-tight in a closed chamber, the inside of such chamber give the conditions of the piston of the two directions of the piston of the two directions of the piston of the two directions of the conditions of the conditions of the piston of the c

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Saturday, George Hockaday, a mining sgent, carrying on business at Launceston, and described as of the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, and several other places in London, applied to be discharged. Mr. Sargood appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Hughes opposed on behalf of one of the detaining creditors, a Mr. Lambert, civil engineer and surveyor, of Pinilco. The principal charges were that he had not returned a true account of his property, and a chest of silver plate was in the possession of a party at Bayawater, which the insolvent admitted was not deposited as searcity, as in fact he never was indebted to him. The insolvent was discharged, upon the understanding that he should accompany the broker of the Court to the house where the plate was alleged to be left, in order that it might be recovered for the benefit of the creditors.

ANTED, a PARTNER or PARTNERS, with a capital of about £5000, to take the HALF-SHARE in a valuable and improving MINERAL PROPERTY and MANUFACTORY, capable of realising a steady annual profit of from £2000 to £3000. The property and factory (partly freehold and partly long leasehold), with the plant, are valued at £7000. The works have been successfully carried on for several years past by the present proprietor, whose object in seeking a partner is to enlarge and extend the business.—For particulars, apply to J. W. ARUNDEL, Esq., 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London; or to G. B. MURLY, Esq., solicitor, Langport, Somersetshire.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINERAL or UNDERGROUND SULVEYOR, by a YOUNG MAN (30 years of age). The advertiser, who can execute finished plaus, can also be well recommended as an underground surveyor. Would have no objection to fall up his time in an office, or take a situation sassistant to a mechanical draughtsman or land surveyor. Has been a colliery agent, Has good testimonials.—Address, "C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London, MINING ACCOUNTANT, &c., a SITUATION; he would prefer going abrond, though an appointment at home would not be objected to. A large salary not so in dispensable as an immediate engagement. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, "J. W. J.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. (4)

ANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, practically acquainted with mining

Address, "J. W. J.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, practically acquainted with mining in all its details, and who has had several years' experience in dressing copper and lead ores, a SITUATION as MINING AGENT, to go abroad. Unexceptionable references will be given, and security, if required.—Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," 130, Lillington-street, Fimilion, London.

WANTED, the MINING JOURNAL at HALF-PRICE; to be posted Monday evening.—Address, "A. B.," 3, Woodland-terrace, Mildmay-park, Islington.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a NEW or good SECOND-HAND CYLINDRICAL BOILER, about 4 ft. in diameter, and about 26 ft. long, for a low-pressure engine.—Apply to Rock Coal Comp., Newport, Monmouthship.

EAD MINES.—There is a FINE FIELD for LEAD MINING SPECULATORS OFFERED to the public of large extent, between the River Nidd and Wharfe.—Applications to be made to J. Yorke, Esq., Bewerley, Riponfol TO IRONMASTERS.—DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—This company is NOW in a POSITION to SUPPLY IRONSTONE from their Works at Duston, in the county of Northampton, at 3s. 3d, per ton.—Tenders for any quantity required to be sent to Mr. Thomas Nurse, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London.

CREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST is now CLOSED, and that the DEPOSITS on the shares must be PAID to the bankers of the company, Mesers, Martin and Co., of Lombard-street, London; or to Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., of Truro and Redruth; on or before the 10th January, 1856.

47, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 18, 1855.

HEAL TREASURY, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—NOTICE.—
Any PERSONS who may have CLAIMS on the adventurers of this MINE
are carneatly solicited to SEND THEM to the undersigned forthwith, as the assets
in hand are about being distributed, and the offices relinquished.
75, Cornhill, Dec. 21, 1835.

D. G. GOATLEY.

Poyal Santiago Mining Company.—The directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a Call upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 29th day of November, 1856.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 29th November will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office and the certificates must be lodged at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon. 38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 26, 1855.

POYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby holders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 23d January next, at One o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 15, 1855.

ni	nes in their favour.						
	West Seton	£200	in	January,	has risen	to 600 625	40.00
	South Frances	300		**	**	720 740	150
	Altred Consols	17		**	**	19 20	1.
	United Mines	120			**	280 300	
	Copper Hill	100		**	**	200	
	Basset	560		11	11	760 780	
	Buller and Basset United		16	**	**	5 5%	
	Stray Park	3		**	**	10 12	
	East Basset	25		**	**	50	
	Carvannall	3		**	**	10 12	
	West Frances	15		**	**	35 37 16	
	Kitty (Lelant)	6		11	**	35 37 16	
	Providence Mines	20		**	**	50 55	
	Carnyorth	1		**	**	4 4%	
	Condurrow			10	**	140	
	North Basset	18			**	36 37	
	West Basset	30			**	34 35	

INING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SEAVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a lasting and dividend property.

Messrs, PULLER and CO., 51, TIREADNEDLE STREET, LONDON, repetfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

Office Hours from Ten till Vive.

DEC. 22, 1855.

ANNUITY FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION DAILWAY WAGONS—WILLIAM A ADAMS AND CO., I EE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES comprise as established and ECONOMY OF FURNACE AND CO., I STATEM A SMORE PREVENTION and ECONOMY OF FURNACE PROPERTY OF STATEM AS AND CO., I STATEM AS STATEM AS AND CO., I STATEM AS AND CO., I STATEM AS STATEM AS AND CO., I THE MINING JOURNAL.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

SHREWSBURY AND WELSHPOOL RAILWAY,
WITH A BRANCH TO MINSTERLEY.
Capital £150,000, in shares of £10 each.—Deposit £1 per share.
CHAIRMAN—The EARL OF POWIS.
SECRETARY TO THE SHARWSBURY COMMITTEE—R. S. France, Sibberscott, near
Schleitors—S. P. Noyes, 5, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; A. Howell, Weishpool.
ENGINER: IN-CHIEF—P. W. Barlow, £2q., P.E.S.
ACTING-ENGINER:—B. Piercy, £2q.
Messrs. Beek, Downward, Searth, and Bowen, Shrewsbury and Weishpool.
Messrs. Croxon and Co., Oswestry.
The North and South Wales Branch Bank, at Newtown, Aberystwith, Weishpool, and
The National Provincial Branch Bank, at Newtown, Aberystwith, Weishpool, and
The National Provincial Branch Bank, at Newtown, Aberystwith, Weishpool, and
The National Provincial Branch Bank, Machynlieth.
It is proposed to apply to Parliament for power to make a railway, commencing PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

The National Provincial Branch Bank, Machynlleth.

It is proposed to apply to Parliament for power to make a railway, commencing by a junction with the authorised line of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, in the parish of Buttington, near Welchpool, and thence passing by Woollaston, Westbury, Yockleton, Cruck Meole, Han wood, Hook-a-Gate, and Brace Meole, and terminating by a junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, at Coleham, near Shrewsbury; together with a branch commencing by a junction with the main line at Cruck Meole, and passing by Lea Cross, Pontesford, and Pontesbury, to Minstelley.

minating by a junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, at Colebam, near Shrewsbury; together with a branch commencing by a junction with the main line at Cruck Moole, and passing by Lea Cross, Pontesford, and Pontesbury, to Minsterley.

The object of the undertaking is to connect the county of Montgomery, the mineral district of the Rea Valley, and the Lianyamynch lime rocks, with Shrewsbury, the Midland Counties, and London, and to supply also an important link in the chain of communication annually approximating towards completion between Manchester and the other manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, on the one hand, and Mifford Haven, Aberystwith, South and Central Wales generally, on the other The necessity for this addition to the railway system of England and the Principality has been so strongly felt that, during the last cleven years, many schemes for supplying it have been before the public. The important results to be obtained by its accomplishment have been so fully discussed, that it is deemed unnecessary to recapitulate them.

The delay in supplying this communication has been chiefly occasioned by the difference of opinion which has existed in respect of the precise route it should take. In laying out the present scheme advantage has been taken of the discussions to which its predecessors gave rise; all that has been urged for or against the several routes before proposed or suggested has been fully considered; and the precent lines have been so leave the soveral conflicting interests, while the efficiency of the main line as a through route has been carefully preserved.

The requirements of the standing orders have been complied with, by the deposit of the plans, sections, and books of reference, and the notices have been served on the owners and occupiers of the lund necessary for the line.

A careful estimate of the cost of the works and purchase of the land, &c., has been made, and it appears that the undertaking can be satisfactorily completed for the sum of £150,000

Some rew lines have lately been constructed under these conditions with the most singular success."

In order to secure an early return, and a certain dividend of not less than 4½ per cent., the London and North-Western Company are prepared (with the sanction of Parliament) to enter into traffic arrangements, under which, without giving that company any exclusive privileges, or taking anything from the proceeds of the present undertaking, it will be stipulated, that should those proceeds at any time is inaufficient to pay 4½ per cent., there shall be an apportionment in favour of this Company of the proceeds of the conveyance of our through traffic over any part of their railways, to such an extent (not exceeding 70 per cent. for this Company, or less than 30 per cent. for the London and North-Western Company) as will make up the deficiency.

the deficiency.

The well-known contractors, Messrs. Thornton and M'Cormick, who have under taken the construction of the Oswestry and Newton Italiway, have expressed them selves willing to subscribe one-third of the capital, or £50,000; and it remains to b seen, whether the landowners, agriculturists, and other inhabitants of the district will, under such favourable circumstances, come forward, and by subscribing the remainder of the capital, secure for themselves the great advantages which the schem

To the Managing Committee of the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway Company.

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GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

CELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislature, 8th February, 1853.

Bearing a minimum interest of 520 cach.

Bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum,

Guaranteed by the Colonial Government for 21 years, and payable half-yearly,—
viz., on the 20th April and 20th October, in the Colony and in London.

DIRECTORS.—ELECTED BY THE SHARKHOLDERS.

CHARLES NUTTALL THORNE, Esq., J.P.—PRESHDENT.

WILLIAM G. M'KELLAIL, Esq., J.P.

CHARLES HUTTON, Esq., J.P.

JAMES B. HUTTON, Esq., J.P.

APPOINTED BY THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES EDWARD STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.

GEORGE P. BELCHER, Esq., Sub-Treasurer.

ENGINEEM—EMBAYAND STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.

GEORGE P., BELCHER, Esq., Sub-Treasurer to the Colonial Government, and a Director of the Company.

AGINTS—Messrs. Larench and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.

EXAMINING AND CONSULTING ENGINERSS—Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert Esq. (Stothert and Stanghter), Bristol.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Larench and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.

EXAMINING AND CONSULTING ENGINERSS—Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert Esq. (Stothert and Stanghter), Bristol.

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EXAMINING AND CONSULTING ENGINERSS—Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert Esq. (Stothert and Stanghter), Bristol.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Larench while he now rapidly approaching completion.

It is anticipated that 16 miles will be ready for traffic to January next, and that the communication between Geolong and Melbourne will be formally opened at the date of the sixth half-yearly meeting of shareholders in July of the cenuing year.

Applications continue to be received for the unailotted guaranteed shares of £20 each, at not less than par, which must be paid in full, interest taking effect from the date of payment, and so endorsed on the share certificates.

Lithographed plans of the line, reports, and traffic estimates, may be pro

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Raitway Company, at accept the sealed certificates, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter.

Name

Address

Profession or business

Usual signature

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER. 76. The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATHNT DUPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, rnabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This investment with it their construction emitted ONVIATES the DANGER of

corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in this construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrance the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TENEED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted. These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUIT-ABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, sib, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 owts. to 3 owts. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where routs have not been established.

rouds have not been established.

These boilers have been welt tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers. For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. Dunn and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

OTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratia.—Avery, Brillyon, Gambiesat, and Co., patent agents and negociators. 63.

Staunaries of Caramall-In the Bire-Warden's Court. In the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES of-BATTEN v. ANGWIN. MICHELL v. SAME.

OTICE IS HERBHY GIVEN, that, pursuant to TWO several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in these Causes, and bearing date respectively the 10th and 14th days of November last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at BALLESWIDDEN UNITED MINES, in the parishes of Madron and Sancred, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

ACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFEURS, vis.:—
136 in. cylinder engine, complete.
1 bolier, 9 tons.
1 water-wheel, 38 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide,
with iron axle for 12 heads and 8
18 arme dengetan and shears.
19 ft. 6 in. pumps.
19 ft. 4 in. pumps.
19 ft. 4 in. working-barrels.
19 in. donpieces.
10 in. windbores.
10 in. turn-piece.
11 fims. of 14 in. plunger-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
10 ins. of 6 and 7 in. drawing-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
10 ins. of 6 and 7 in. drawing-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
10 ins. of 6 and 7 in. drawing-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
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10 ins. of 6 in. plunger-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
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10 ins. of 6 in. plunger-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
10 ins. of 6 in. plunger-lift, including H-piece, stuffing-box, glands, poles, &c.
10 ins. of 6 in. plunger-lift, incl

2 4 in. doorpieces. 2 6 in. windbores.

26 fn. windbores.

3 balance-bobs; 1 V-bob; 1 horse-whim; 3 horse-whims, with shaft tackis, complete; 80 fms. whim-chain; 40 fms. whim-rope; 30 fms. whim-rope, nearly new; 20 fms. 4 ft. launders; 50 fms. small launders; 4 ft. sheaves; 2 3 ft. ditto; 2 2 ft. ditto; 50 fms. s and 6 in. wood rods, with pulleys and stands; pump rods; buckets and prongs; grinding-stone; smiths bellows, anvils, vices; screwing stock; screw wrests; taps and plates; smiths and miners' tools; a quantity of new and old iron; cast-steel; bolts and burs; old timber; buddles; wood sheds; kibbles; miners' chests; sampling scales and weights; tables, deak, and forms; 40 fms. 5 and 6 in. wood rods; 10 fms., vices; of 0 fms. wood staved ladders; and 50 fms. casing and dividing. For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. Monats, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Mr. H. S. Stockes, solicitor, Turo; or to Mr. Josken Roberts, solicitor, Turo. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 19th day of December, 1855.

SKIDDAW AND BLENCATHERA MINES, NEAR KESWICK, CUMBEILLAND.—MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of 20 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3ft. broad, nearly new, and very substantially built, crank, connecting rods and bob, sole trees, &c.; 12 fms. of 7½ in. pumpe; 12 fms. of 1½ in. rods; 12 fms. of ladders, dividing boards, &c.; 1 crushing mill, with 1 pair of plain rollers and fittings; tubs, buddles, and washing materials; smiths tools; a quantity of mining tools; horse-whim, kibbles, rope, &c.; crab winch; bucket doorpiece; spare timber; iron, &c.

The directors are empowered to treat with any respectable party for the transfer of the sett, containing many promising lead and copper lodes, from which about £500 worth of ore has been sold by the present company.

The mines and machinery may be seen on application to Capt. Jos. Spark, Keswick; and further particulars may be had on applying to Mr. Jos. Hewson, secretary, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

WHEAL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two 8t, wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of enginehouse and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. Fras. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. Johns Bunwass, auctioneer, Burnecoose, Redruth; or, Mr. H. V. Næyron, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, PART or ALL of a large MINING SETT, in a good locality, and in the neighbourhood of rich mines. Dues very easy, and water-power in abundance, if required,—For further particulars and information, address "A. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where planand specimens of the ore can be seen.

TO BE SOLD, ONE superior SLIDE LATHE, 18 ft. bed, 11 in. centres, self-acting slide, and surfacing motions, with change wheels, and series for screw-cutting; also, ONE GANTILY, 16 ft. long, with two pair of 9 in. centre lathe heads and saddles, to suit self-acting in slide motion only.—For price and further particulars, apply to William Pranson and Co., Neville Ironworks, Little Neville-street, Leeds.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. These works are situated on the west side of the Forth Banks, and contiguous to the River Tyne, and the railways at Newcastle. They consist of a commodious FOUNDRY, an excellent and powerful PORGE HAMMER, with arrangement for making almost every description of forged work for steam-engines, from shipbuilding purposes, and machinery generally, with STEAM-ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES, STOVES, CRANES, PATTEIN and SMITHS' SHOPS, &c., requisite for carrying on an extensive business, both in the foundry and forge department. In addition to the above, there are some spacious OPEN YARDS, and other BUILDINGS, consisting of a five-stailed stable, with coach-house and harness room adjoining, and two dwelling rooms above; four tenement cottages; and a square of cottages, containing six rooms; counting-house, &c.; the whole of which, together with the works, is freehold property.

The works are in full operation, but the term for which they have been leased is about expired. The property may be purchased with or without machinery.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. INCLEDEW and DAGOWIT, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. TO MANUFACTURERS.—SKINNERBURN IRONWORKS.

MANGANESE.—ON SALE, a CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY of MANGANESE, of very good quality, ready for delivery, a portion of which is now lying at the warehouse in Sheffleid. It has been assayed by Dr. Bingley, and produced as follows:—

Carbonic acid, moisture, &c., capable of being driven off 13-904 Silica, nlumina, &c., forming gangue 33-516 Oxide of iron 45·620=100·000

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Gronge Wilson, share and mining broket No. 6, George-street, Sheffield.

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TOR SALE. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 30 in. DOUBLE shafts, complete; It tons boiler; stamps' axis for 12 heads; horse-whin, &c. The engine was built by Mare and Co., and is in excellent condition.—For particulars and price, apply to Messrs. Cond and Wills, auctioneers and mining egents, 64, George street, Plymouth.

TATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from I to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utunest economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs, WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

TEAM-ENGINES AND PITWORK.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following STEAM-ENGINES and PITWORK:—A 63 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. 9 in. in the sineft, with two boliers about 22 tons; a 24 in. cylinder ratamping engine, 8 ft. stroke, with one 10 tons boiler; a 30 in. cylinder pumping engine, 9 ft. stroke in the shaft, with one 8 tons boiler; a everal 20 and 18 in. pumpa; 19 fn. working pieces, doorpieces, and windbores; 18 in. ditto; 16 in. ditto; and other large pitwork; also, 2 18 in. plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes and glands; an excellent capstan; and numerous other things.

Dated Impurial Fire and Life Insurance, and National Live Stock Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance, and National Live Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Nov. 15, 1855.

MPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immerse seam runs for about five miles along the cliff facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironston yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sca) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbro'—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of from. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Kern, at LYHE Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

MINERALS, &c., TO LET.—TO LET, upon long lease MINERALS under the Stepney Estate, in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, South Wales, comprising upwards of 12,000 acres, and containing IRON-STONE, BLACKBAND, ANTHRACTIE, BITUMINOUS, and STEAM COAL, and CULM; LIMESTONE, MARBLE, and FLAG QUARRIES, FIRE-CLAY, and BRICK EARTH; also, desirable SITES for the erection of COPPER and other SMELTING WORKS, TIN-PLATE and other MANUFACTORIES, where cheap fuel, and easy communication by rail and vessel are of importance.

Apply to Messrs. Francon and CLABONS, 21, Great George-street, Westminster; or to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSER, mineral surveyor, Llanelly, South Wales.

COLLIERIES FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO valuable COLLIERIES, in full working order, and yielding a bandsome revenue, situate in the West Riding of the county of York, and secessible by the Great Northern and South Yorkshire Railways, and the Dearne and Dove Canal. The bed of coal which is being worked is of excellent quality, and about 4 ft. thick. An extensive area is opened, and the ground proved to be free from faults.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. W. H. Praccock, solicitor, Barnsley.—Dec. 5, 1855.

A NTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Crease. In the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Crease. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment being situated on a branch of the Milford Haven, within a short distance of the terminus of the South Wales Railway.—For further particulars, apply to T. M. Maniorr, Eaq., 1, Lancaster-place, London; JANES SUMMES, Esq., Haverfordwest; of Mr. James Wilson, mineral surveyor, &c., Underwood, near Haverfordwest. 25 Underwood, Oct. 26, 1855.

MR JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen and capitalists holding or wishing to hold, interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globs. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how and when, and with whom, to invest in mining property.

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To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perual of his pampilet on the Marbie Springs Mine, to be had on application to him, at his residence, as above.

e of Sir John W. Lubbeck in sid of this impor

MARBLE SPRINGS MINE, CALIFORNIA,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In answer to several enquiries concerning the state of the law as regardation middle liability in joint-stock associations in the State of California, I beg to state that the Constitution and Statutes of that State limit the liability of stockholders in incorporated companies as follows:

"CONSTITUTION, Art. IV., Section 36,—Each stockholder of a corporation, or joint association, shall be individually and personally liable for his portion of all its debia and liabilities."

JOHN H. CLEMENT.

10. Gloucester-terrace, Church-lane, Kenåinston, Dec. 21, 1855.

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MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT has much satisfaction in informing those parties concerned in the Marble Springs Mines, in Mariposa County, Cultornia, that he has received advices, under date of San Francisco, November 4, 1855, which state that the MINE of MARBLE SPRINGS had much IMPROYED, and there had been cut in one of the levels a bunch of very rich ore, some portion of which had been sold at very high rates; a few pounds of the ore had sold at \$40 per lb. of ore. It had been determined by the manager of the Marble Springs Mine to stock the mine with all necessary articles for the winter, and to place as mapy at 4 hand during the wet season to continue the levels, and crush and amalgamate the ore already at bank, as well as that portion that will be in fature extracted by the above parties. The results of these operations will be made known as soon as received.

10, Gloucester-terrace, Church-lane, Kengington, Dec. 21, 1855.

R. JOHN H. CLEMENT (late Superintendent of the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company in California begs to state that he has received the pleasing intelligence, from a reliable source, that some GOLD ORES had been lately EXTRACTED from the PINE TREE MINE (one of those held by him for he said company), and that the said ores had produced \$35 per ton of 2000 bs., equal to 13 cents. per lb.; in English money (per 2000 bs.), £7 4s. 7 kg. d. The notice is dated an Francisco, 4th November, 1855.

10, Gloucester-terrace, Church-lane, Kengington, Dec. 21, 1855.

EDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.—SAMPLES intended to be OPERATED UPON by Mr. CALVERT'S PROCESS may be FORWARDED to his LABORATORIES, Savoy,—care of Mr. Bobert Henson, 113 a, Strand, London, 197

THE GOLD QUARTZ VEINS of North Wales are similar to many others in the Brazils, New Granada, and several parts of the world, which have not yet been worked at a profit by any process known. Mr. CALVERT will be happy to TEACH PERSONS intending to travel beyond the protection of his patent has RIGHT METHOD, which has taken him 17 years to mature, and by which thousands of quartz veins will immediately become sources of profitable wealth.—For terms, address, by letter only, J. Calvert, 189, Strand, London.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 22 in. cylinder PUMP-ING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with heavy beam, and boiler 8 k tons; the whole in good condition.—Application to be made to Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co, engineers, Bedford Foundry, Tavistock.

In good condition.—Application to be made to Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co, engineers, Bedford Foundry, Tavistock.

VALUABLE ALUM WORKS, IRONSTONE, AND CEMENT, AT PEAK, NEAR WHITBY, IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.—TO BE SOLD. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those old established and very valuable ALUM WORKS, with an estate consisting of 244 acros of FREE-HOLD LAND, containing a rich and inexhaustible BED of ALUM ROCK of SHALE, abounding in the famous MULGRAYE CEMENT STONE, and containing also valuable SLAMS of JET and IRONSTONE of the best quality. The estate also comprises a good substantial dwelling house, with office and laboratory adjoining, stabling, and farm buildings, and is cottages with gardens attached) for the residence of workmen.

The land consists of arable land in the hands of the proprietors, 80.a. 2a. 34r.; plantation, 4a. 3a. 29r.; land occupied by the works, shale heaps, &c., 74a. 0a. 29r.; moor, 84a. 3a. 13r. The whole estate is situate in the two adjoining townships of Fylingdales and Stainton Dale, is toll free, and the portion in Stainton Dale is also tithe free. The Fylingdales part of the property is also entitled to rights of stray and turbary on the adjoining Fylingdales Moor, and, in the event of an escience, would take a considerable allotment.

The works, which are in full operation and good working order, comprise the necessary boiling-houses, with lead pana, &c., complete, storehouses, buildings, pig. reservoirs, steam-engine of 10-horse power, steam boilers, mills, railways, and wagon for the conveyance of the raw and calcined shale or rock to and from the calcing heaps and steeping pits, and other appendages necessary for the manufacture of from 1000 to 1200 tons of alum, and from 800 to 800 tons of rough Epsom salts per annum. From their contiguity to the sea, those works possess peculiar advantages in the ready shipment of alum, and they always and engaged about 10 years, and are offered for sale in consequence of the ill hands of the best quality, and eagerly sought

TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING PORT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their jurity celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; ind, from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland. All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. Where, the resident director, at the company's offices, Conway, North Wales.

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Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly
Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile,
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ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to
SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS re admitted
to the laboratory on the following terms:

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A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Soundated by John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgisal Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manual reproduct.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen in. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentle

HARRIS'S PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM PURIFIER, and the great DESIDERATUM for successfully PREVENTING DEPOSITS in STEAM-ENGINE CYLINDERS (which has baffled the scientific, although its been a subject of such moment, that it occupied for years the attention of the most eminent machinists), is NOW SUCCESSFULLY at WORK at Plymouth from works. Merthyr Tydvil, effectually separating the water and mud from the steam on one of the large horizontal engines in use at the above establishment. Since the apparatus has been in use, nothing but nurs attend the affect of the superature of the superat

eminent machinists), is NOW SUCCESSFULLY at WORK at Plymouth From Work Morthyr Tydvil, effectually separating the water and mud from the steam on one of the large horizontal engines in use at the above establishment. Since the apparatus has been in use, nothing but pure steam has entered the cylinders; and lighes gress satisfaction in an economical point of view.

The PURIFIER can be let in any part of the steam-pipes, or on the boiler; and it will occupy but little room. Should it be required to keep the water in the boiler, the apparatus will keep it in or discharge it, without the loss of any steam. It sill work, especially as regards marine engines, where the boilers so often require cleaning, and less cleaning by one-half required to the boiler.

Another object gained by the STEAM FURIFIER is the considerable saving of tallow, oil, and packing, &co., as well as fuel, to say nothing of the wear and tear of machinery; but this will be further explained when parties feel disposed to treat with the patentee, informing him of the size of the steam-pipes. Any new engine, under 200-horse power, will not exceed £15 additional cost. The apparatus can be set to work on any engine in 24 hours.

As a proof that the merit and importance of this invention are properly appreciated by competent judges, we may state that Messrs, J. and C. Bailey and Co., the eminent Weish frommasters of Nant-y-Glo and Beaufort Works, have given a large order for the erection of these purifiers at their works; and they are highly approved of the patentee will farnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable to engineer.

LICENSES will be GRANTED to parties who may wish to manufacture for themselves, or the patentee will farnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable to engineer of the patentee will farnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable to engineer of the patentee will farnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable to engineer.

Nant-y-Glo Ironworks, Monmouthshire.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of the dec., may be obtained of Messre. Holms Broymers, Huddersfield, agents to the patrices. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c.

HIGHWAYS, and MINES, of all powers and sizes required by purchasers;
also, CRANES and TURN-TABLES, of any required size or power; and HIGHPRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, horizontal, vertical, or beam. Manufactured by
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CORT'S NATIONAL ANNUITY FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT is NOW OPEN at the banking-house of Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., Manaion House-street, London, where contributions in aid of this important case, topic activities unified in indicate, will be duly acknowledged; and where a list may be seen of the Committee promoting the

appears, againstruction of the committee promoting the appears.

A COLY of the GENERAL PETITION, in course of signature, to the House of Commons, and full particulars of the extraordinary facts, including a namphilet kindly drainished by David Mushet, Esq., giving a sketch of the tron trade of this country in the last century; the origin of our export trade in 1785, now reaching more than 1,000,000 tons yearly; the consequent annihilation of the export trade of Russia, which event alone has enabled us to maintain our present proud per-eminence over that power, on whom we were previously in service dependence for this necessary to the arts, either of peace or war; the treatment in 1789 of the author of these wast benefits by public defaulters and others; the recompense made to his widow and orphana by the House of Commons in 1812, for saving up to that time to the British empiremore than \$50,000,000 serving; may be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street; the Mechanica' Magazine office, 166, Fleet-street; or by post on remittance of three postage stamps.—Dec. 20, 1855.

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The abscace of competition does not appear to have led the publishers to bestow less care upon the preparation of the work.—Morning Beat

Nov. 12, 1835.

An indispensable necessity, not only in the counting-houses of the mercantile part of the community, but also in the halls of the great and fashionable.—Morning Chronicle, Nov. 16, 1835.

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some two hands high, and to apread out the map implies the covering of an ordinary
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Its daily and hourly utility alone is sufficient to recommend it.—Weekly Dispatch, Nov. 25, 1855.

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The accuracy, fulness, clear and careful printing are beyond all praise.—Economist, Dec. 8, 1855.

The attempt to establish a rival Directory has failed. The undertaking was a hopeless, almost an impossible one.—Press, Dec. 8, 1855.

Kelly and Co., 19, 20, and 21, Old Boswell-court; and all booksellers.

HE ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.—The first number of a weekly publication, bearing the above title, will appear on Saturday, January 5, 1850. The necessity existing for the establishment of an efficient and thoroughly independent organ, in connection with the particular sections of Industrial Manufacture to which this Journal appeals for support, is acknowledged. The title, The Engineer, though apparently somewhat restrictive, has been adopted as one more readily indicating the general character of the matter which will be found in the publication, than as an intimation that it is projected solely for Engineers recognisedly as a class. This Journal will be conducted upon a broad but intelligible basis, and will be found of interest not to the Engineer alone, but to all who are connected directly or indirectly with, or are interested in, the Manufacture or Application of the metals. It is designed, in fact, alequately to represent the industrial activity of the age in which we live. To carry out this intention, most valuable services have aircady been secured, and assurances of assistance from many of the most eminent men of the day—scientific and practical—have been received. In the columns of The ENGINERA will be found collected Authoritative Information on subjects connected with the Useful Arts, embracing new facts, results of experiments, and more extended observations, professional papers, and official documents. The numerous "currents of Industry, thus concentrating intelligence, facilitating enquiry, promoting useful discussion, and forming, in the whole, a reliable and most valuable hody of reference. It will be an object of the conductors of The Engineer, to classify and discuss the materials obtained by and supplied to them, to furnish Systematic Expositions of particular Arts and branches of Manufacture, showing their development, relation, and dependence, and suggestions of improvements and Modifications to which they are still open, the object of the conductors of The Engineer THE ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF MANUFACTURES AND

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

RATIONAL WAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 1/6

THE RAILWAY SWITCH AND CROSSING COMPANY

Directors of Railways, Engineers, and Manufacturers, are informed that the OFFICES OF THE COMPANY are REMOVED to No. 103, ST. MARTIN'S LANE CHARING CROSS, where, on application, every information will be afforded respecting their patented improvements in switches and crossings, now so universall adopted.

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26, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

The Second Edition of this company's CRICULAR, just published, is now being forwarded, post free, to directors, engineers, managers, and others interested in railways. The Circular contains engravings, detailed estimates of cost of construction, and descriptions of many valuable patents, with the latest results of experience in the working of the various patented systems of Permanent Way, either the property of, or worked by, the Permanent Way Company.

These patented systems are now adopted by companies owning several thousand miles of railway, are approved of by most of the eminent railway engineers, in this country and abroad, and the system of fish-jointing, in particular, has received the unqualified approval of H.M.'s Commissioners of the Board of Trade and their Inspecting Officers.

The Permanent Way Company are prepared to grant licenses on liberal terms, to Railway Companies and Manufacturers, for the use of all or any of the Patented Inventions which have for their object the safety and comfort of the traveiling public, and economy in construction of the road and rolling stock.

That the objects are accomplished, the following extracts will confirm:

"There can be no doubt that the practice of Fishing the Rails, which is becoming very general, is a great element of safety; the principle cannot be too much encouraged."—Extract from Report of Col. Wynne, I.E., Chief Inspector of Railways the H.M.'s Commissioners of the Board of Trade, dated April 27th, 1854.

"My Lords direct me to observe, that they trust that the remarks of the Inspector of Railways to H.M.'s commissioners of the Board of Trade, dated April 27th, 1854.

"Board Sing,—In reply to your feb inshed-joint being adopted to a greater extent upon the Railway, will receive the attentive consideration of the Direct

DERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.—INFRINGEMENT OF Mr. P. M. PARSONS' PATENT of February, 1849.—With reference to the recent advertisement of the Permanent Way Company, Mr. Parsons thinks it right to give notice to Railway Companies, Engineers, and Manufacturers, that he has COMMENCED AN ACTION against ONE of the LICENSEES of the Permanent Way Company, who have infringed his patent, in order to determine the validity of the claim made by that company to the use of his invention.

6, Duke-street, Adelphi, Dec. 21, 1855.

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IRON MASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs, DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

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PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread verought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Puse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

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flee superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
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DROPS, are the great European remedy for Spermatorrhea, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Deblity, Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarvy, Scrofula, and all those diseases for which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are not only europoyed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the suffener's health. Their aimost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases, which had been given my by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have derived almost miraculous relief, when every-hing else had signally failed.

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Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full letail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post-office orders psyable at the Holbora Office in Walter De Roos, M. D., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for green and consultation daily from 11 till 4, Sanday excepted.

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to make use of Holloway's Pills.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world;
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	Y AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. 22, 1855.
Shares, Shares S	600 Cwardyle Lock & Green Edward 1200 Perra W George 1200 Perra W
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6	4000 Gawton United (cop.), Tavistock£2 12 1% 24. 25000 Treburget Consols, St. Teath 1 24. 25000 Great (cad.), Lanidioes 122 243 Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) 103 ½ 35. 25000 Trelogardock (lead.), St. Terth 6 ½ ½ 25000 Great Beam (tin.), St. Austell 20 9. 4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Trelogard, St. Colomb Minor 1½ 2 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth £1] 2 24. 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth £1] 2 24. 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth £1] 2 24. 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4½ 1 25000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 2
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320 Machno State and Slab Company 25 29 2 10 0 1 5 0—Dec., 1854. 150 Ditto (New Shares) 18\(\frac{22\chi}{4} \) 22\(\frac{24}{4} \) 17 6 0 15 0—Dec., 1854. 160 Ditto (New Shares) 38\(\frac{2}{4} \) 22\(\frac{24}{4} \) 4\(\frac{4}{6} \) 0 5 6 0 3 3 0—Sept., 1855. 5000 Menditz Hills (lead), Somerset 3\(\frac{2}{4} \) 2 0 17 6 0 7 6—Dec., 1854. 5000 Menlitz (little (lead), Somerset 3\(\frac{2}{4} \) 2 0 17 6 0 7 6—Dec., 1854. 5000 Menlitz (lead), Flint 21 18s. 3\(\frac{2}{4} \) 1 11 0 0 2 6—June, 1853. 5000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal) 7 13\(\frac{2}{6} \) 14\(\frac{2}{4} \) 11 0 0 0 14 0—July, 1855. 5000 Nanticos and Penrhiw 1 1\(\frac{2}{4} \) 1 1 3\(\frac{2}{6} \) 0 3 9 0 1 3—Nov., 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Aifred, Phillack 35% 15% 15% 15% 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 TynWorglodd(elste), Carnar. 5 5 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 TynWorglodd(elste), Carnar. 5 5 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 TynWorglodd(elste), Carnar. 5 5 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 TynWorglodd(elste), Carnar. 5 5 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 TynWorglodd(elste), Carnar. 5 5 1000 Gry Marc (fron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 9d 4000 Uhna (tin), Roche & Luxillion £17 1 41 114 1
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 2216 150 324 00 2 0 0 - Dec., 1854. 140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne 10 70 249 10 0 2 4 0 0 - Sept., 1853. 1600 North Wheal Reset (copper, tin), liberant 1600 North North Roskear 1600 North Roskear 16	1000 Herward United (lead), Flint 30 60 12288 West Collacombe (copper) 36 36 10000 Hill Bridge Consols 1 2 3000 West Crinnis, St. Austell 33 33 3000 West Crinnis, St. Austell 34 35 36 3000 West Principle (silver-lead) 1 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
6100 Par Consols (coppes), St. Blazey 1½ 17 17½ 18½ 23 18 0 0 12 0 -0 ct., 1855. 500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 7½ 11 4 0 0 0 0 10 -0 ct., 1855. 100 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 30 660 665 147 0 0 37 0 0 -Dec., 1855. 1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) 15 6 6 0 1 1 0 -Sept., 1854. 500 Provide ace Mines (tin), Uny Lelant 204, 138, 24 50 34 4 6 4 0 -Nov., 1855. 512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear* 12 140 130 135 15 10 0 4 0 -Dec., 1855. 256 8-44 a Ctrandon (copper), St. Cleer* 2½ 330 295 388 0 8 0 -Nov., 1855. 128 South Crimis (copper), St. Austell 19 400 60 0 0 20 0 0 -June, 1855.	3300 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare . 5\% \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3300 Kilbricken (sliver-lead), Clare 5 ½
9509 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 4 $\frac{4}{6}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 11 0 2 0 0-Feb., 1853. 6600 Tineroft (copper, tin), near Pool, 11_{0b} . n 9 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 4 $\frac{4}{4}$ 6 18 6 0 10 6-Feb., 1853. 2018 Treadne (silver-lead), Menher'ot 2 4 4 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 6 3 0 5 0-July, 1855. 572 Trelyon Consols, (tin), 8t. Ives 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 25 150 1 0 0-Feb., 1854. 96 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ 150 407 15 0 5 0 0-June, 1855. 120 Trethelian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 16 0 10 31 3 6 2 10 0-April, 1851. 10000 Trevalga (slate), Boscastle 1 3 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 17 0 0 4 0-Dec., 1855. 100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 90 55 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0-Dec., 1854.	1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary 0 6 4 4½ 5000 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek 21 19 2. 1 4000 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek 21 19 2. 1 512 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 2 3 4 5120 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper). 22 9 4 5 5120 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper). 22 9 4 5 5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 2 5 5120 Wheal Mary Ann (Perran) 2 5 5120 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1128 North Wheal Crofty (copper).£1 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
240 Wheal Bai (tin), St. Just 636 10 0 405 415 370 0 12 10 0—Dec., 1855. 512 Wheal Basect (copper), Illogan* 536 650 620 711 5 0 20 0 -Nov., 1855. 1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnes* 336 8 1036 110 0 0 10 0—Sept., 1855. 5700 Wheal Ekmouth and Adams United 44. 14s. 8 17 0 0 26 -Oet., 1855. 5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 44. 14s. 8 17 0 0 26 -Oet., 1855. 5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 44. 14s. 8 17 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 1	2500 Oraced (lead), Fiint 2% 1 3000 Whal Trewanc (sure-read) 14
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	
2000	MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid. Price. Paid. Paid.
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14½ 3 4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov., 1853. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14½ 3 4 5 0 0 10 -Nov., 1853. 5000 Baden, Grand Duchy of 4 5 0 0 10 -Nov., 1852. 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26 2½ 2½ 34 17 6 0 10 0-Dec., 1844. 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26 2½ 25 0 0 5 0 0-Dec., 1844.	6000 Beaufort Consols 18. 4 24000 Glenaulin&Carivilleen 3/2 6000 Severn (lend, cop.) 1 16 6000 Bolenowe 14 6 5 6 12 6 6000 Bolenowe 14 6 5 6 12 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia 0	12800 Clew Bay, Freland. 1 320 Nent Force, Alston. 1 1/2 256 West Sharp For. 62 100
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	6144 East Caradon (cop.), £116 1% 1024 Pot whele, Truro 667 1 1024 Wheal Penair
	The pitte (Men)
12000 Adelaide Land and Gold Comp. 2	20000 Ave Maria 20000 London and County 20 34 20000 London County 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid, Last Price, Present.	C0000 New Granada 1
4000 Ballewidden United 3 4 220 Largoli, Newlyn 25 6000 Carnarvonshire Slate 25 6000 Carnarvonshire Slate 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60000 Quartz Rock 1 4 % 4 200000 Crystal Palace 5 2 24 2% 2
40 to Ballyvirgin, Oo. Clare	22500 Australasia
243 Calstock United (tin and cop.), £5 8	*• In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of, purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, or receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.
12800 Cross-gill and Tees Head	siness has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent. London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Flexible Staker, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—December 22, 1855.